THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FOCUS
on arts-entertainment

What's ahead . . .

"Hardy country," deep in rural England, is setting a new pattern for British festivals.

Probably no English author except Shakespeare has been so vividly commemorated in his native countryside as is Thomas Hardy this summer in Dorset. Other parts of Britain, proud of the great men and women to whom they have given birth, may well follow suit.

The quiet county town of Dorchester, Hardy's birthplace, and the somnolent villages round about are astir. There are lectures and talks on Hardy, concerts and luncheons (one in an inn named after "The Trumpet Major"). A documentary of life in Hardy's England is shown, and actors perform plays derived from Hardy novels.

There's one snag, of course. Dorset is no longer so "far from the madding crowd."

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A do-it-yourself cinema is being built in Boston's Roxbury district. When finished it will be the city's first black-owned, black-run movie theater.

The group of 100 men concerned decided to face up to a local problem: They lived in the inner city, the nearest movie house was in another section, and most of the new cinemas had been or were being built in the suburban satellite shopping centers. So working weekends, pooling resources, the Roxbury group is busy redoing a fire-damaged old theater that had been used as a furniture store for the past two decades.

It's a for-profit venture, spokesmen for the project point out. A corporation has been formed, one of a number in Roxbury that signal a trend toward enterprise and self-help in the black community.

Trends . . .

The movie is the medium with the message for more and more American teenagers and college students. Film courses are spreading to classrooms and lecture halls across the nation.

More than 2,500 United States high schools, colleges, and universities now offer such courses; and 80,000 graduate and undergraduate students spent some of their time last semester studying in this field.

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In London it's sculpture that's spreading. Through most of July the works of 60 of Britain's most modern sculptors can be found throughout the City (London's financial district). Indeed, the 100 sculptures are placed in such prominent positions they can hardly be missed.

Barbara Hepworth's most recent work, "The Crucifixion," stands in a portico of St. Paul's Cathedral; Henry Moore's "Seated Warrior" looms at the Tower of London; Kenneth Armitage's "Pandarus IX" catches the eye in Paternoster Square; and a major work by Philip King, fresh from his success at this year's Venice Biennale, also occupies the St. Paul's area.

The display is part of the City of London Festival. Its organizers realize not all the sculptures may meet with approval from those citizens whose idea of the art is a marble bust of Queen Victoria. But, they feel, the show will be good in the long run for both artists and public.

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And in New York it's live theater that can be seen around the town. Some of Broadway's hottest hits are helping New York cool it this summer.

"Broadway in the Streets" is a plan conceived by Mayor John V. Lindsay. It is presenting a show from the famous theater district each Saturday and Sunday afternoon in one of the trouble spots around the city. Thousands of ghetto dwellers will have their first chance to see live performances by well-known players; and there'll be musical and other events as well.

If the scheme works, it won't be just slum dwellers who will be asking for encores.

How and why . . .

Art books have grown class-conscious.

The aristocrat of this summer's collection is the first volume of a 26-section definitive catalogue of all Rubens' works. This volume costs $30; keep buying for the next eight to ten years as the series moves forward and you will end up spending $780.

At the other end of the scale is a clean little book called "Rubens and His World" by Christopher White at $6.95.

In between are the middle classes—the quality books of prestigious, bedside table appearance, handsomely illustrated, and not always too scholarly. Some of this year's titles: "American Art Nouveau Glass" ($20); "Ingres" by Robert Rosenblum ($20); and "Art in Africa" by Tibor Bodrogi ($12.50).

Where to look

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Campus turmoil

Japanese students wave reform banner

By Charlotte Saikowski

Signature hunting

A segment of the Japanese student community is volatile today. Here Zengakuren youth collect signatures for an anti-USS Enterprise petition protesting the United States Navy ship's visit to a Japanese port.

By Charlotte Saikowski
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

Japan's universities and colleges are in the throes of student revolt.

The "youth power" convulsing campuses throughout the world also is rocking the foundations of the Japanese educational establishment. Out of 846 higher institutions, 54 are currently experiencing student disturbances.

● At Tokyo University, the nation's most prestigious state university, students of the medical department have been on strike since January. They started out protesting the archaic internship system, and now they demand withdrawal of disciplinary action against rebel students. At one point five other departments joined the strike.

● At Keio University, a respected private school, students protested the use of United States Army funds for medical research. Although the president has agreed to refuse any more such aid, students at one of the three campuses say they will not resume classes until the administration undertakes a thorough "self-examination."

Tax practice protested

● At massive Nihon University students recently shut down three out of 11 departments when it was discovered the university had evaded payment of more than 2 million dollars in faculty income taxes. Favoritism in entrance exams and censorship of student activities continue to fuel the campus disorders.

In these and myriad other instances the students' tactics follow a common pattern. They stage rallies, barricade buildings, lock up professors, boycott classes. When rival student groups battle for authority, as they frequently do, the disorders end in fistfights and injuries. At Meiji University recently ten students were seriously injured in a fight between rival factions of Zengakuren, the mass student federation.

Behind this simmering student revolution are a host of campus problems. Students demand autonomy of student halls and dormitories; a voice in the hiring of faculty and the drawing up of curriculums; or the withdrawal of punitive measures. Or they protest the rise of tuition fees or the moving of a campus.

Issues exploited

Whatever the issues, militant student agitators readily exploit them for their own political ends. Often the student unrest spills into the streets in the form of protest against the war in Vietnam, the United States-Japanese security treaty, or the American military bases. Such action is led by the violent faction of Zengakuren, which is thought to receive some of its support from left-wing organizations abroad.

In Tokyo recently railroad service was paralyzed at Shinjuku station when Zenga-

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Pork barrel shrinks as war costs pinch

By William C. Selover
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The United States Congress has sliced away almost every ounce of new fat from its jealously guarded pork-barrel spending projects.

What is left is little more than the bare bones of a once flourishing traffic in canals, dams, harbors, and flood-control projects.

Now, however, congressmen are bracing for possible White House moves to cut even further. The President has been given authority to make cuts at will, should Congress fail to come up with its promised $6 billion budget cut. This prospect is making some congressmen uncomfortable.

For decades, pork-barrel projects have been voted by lawmakers to curry political survival. It does not always work. But more often than not, the people back home have expressed appreciation at election time for a lucrative construction project located in their district.

Steps outlined

Here is what happens:

Each year the White House, through the Budget Bureau, recommends to Congress a dozen or so public-works projects. And each year the House and Senate Public Works Committees add scores of their own projects. The number of unbudgeted additions has averaged 63 in recent years.

The yearly cost runs into billions of dollars.

But during the past two years, Vietnam spending has been so enormous that even these pet projects have been hit.

Last year, only 23 new projects were authorized.

This year, the House has appropriated funds for only seven new projects—all of which had been earlier recommended by the White House.

Though more than 1,100 witnesses appeared before it in support of some 140 extra projects, the committee, for the first time since the Korean war, refused to add a single one to the public-works package.

Chairman's lament

"We allowed no unbudgeted additions in any category," committee chairman Michael J. Kirwan (D) of Ohio explained to his colleagues.

But he also described it as "the poorest bill that I have brought before the House" because funds were so scarce that so few new projects could be added.

He could bring his colleagues only about $3 million of new money to spend in their districts. The rest of the nearly $2 billion appropriated for public works will go to projects already under way, though even this represents an across-the-board budget cut of 5 percent, and in some cases the cuts are higher.

"Because of the serious fiscal situation facing our nation," Mr. Kirwan said, "I do not feel that our committee . . . had any

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Inside today

New direct flights—boon to Soviet tourism?

As United States-Soviet direct airline flights are launched, our correspondent in Moscow takes a look at the expanding ways of Russian tourism.

Travel section: Pages 5-7

Fall finery for men at Italy's collections

Five leading menswear houses showed their fall fashions at the opening of Italy's alta moda collections in Rome. Patricia Shelton reports the scene, from embroidered cummerbunds to velvet elbow patches.

Story: Page 14

Exclusive interview with Eban

Israel may explore Palestine Arab talks

By Francis Ofner
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem

If the Jordan Government does not move toward peace negotiations fast enough, the Israeli Government would explore the possibility of a settlement directly negotiated with the Palestine Arab community.

This view emerged in the course of an exclusive interview with Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban who, however, stressed that Israel is "not negotiating any solution based on a Palestinian state."

"We feel definite stirrings among the Palestine Arab community," Mr. Eban said. "The Palestine Arab community through its leaders is exercising a very definite influence in favor of a peaceful settlement."

"I think that they could have one of two effects. They could act as a bridge to the Arab governments in favor of peace. And, even if the peace is not established, an arrangement between the Israel Government and Palestine Arab leaders could create and expand the possibility of coexistence which has already emerged in our relations."

'Exploration' favored

The Israel Foreign Minister expressed the view that "the longer Jordan refuses negotiations, the stronger will be the impulse amongst Palestine Arab leaders to work out the best settlement that they can with Israel."

At the same time, "the longer the Jordan Government abstains from negotiation, the greater will be the tendency in Israel to explore that possibility."

"If the Palestine Arab community, through its accredited leaders, were to seek to negotiate with us on a settlement of all questions, most of my colleagues [in the government] and I would be in favor of exploring such a possibility."

Mr. Eban, however, emphasized that such an "arrangement was not a substitute for our desire to establish firm, interstate relationships with the Arab governments." Israel was, he said, "trying to reach a settlement with the Arab world as a whole, and for that end we have to deal with sovereign governments in the area.

Regarding Israel's peace conception, the Foreign Minister disclosed that Israel made it be known — through Gunnar V. Jarring, special representative for the United Nations, and through other diplomats—that it "did not see the cease-fire situation as the ideal or permanent situation."

"We are prepared to replace the cease-fire lines by agreed and secure territorial boundaries."

Israel also "let it be known that she would accept a community relationship between Israel and the Arabs on both sides of the Jordan River so that the frontier could be

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By Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Eban assesses Nasser's visit to Moscow

How does Nixon stand on Vietnam?

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller has now laid down the challenge to Richard M. Nixon. He has offered a peace plan that details a four-stage phase out of the American presence in Vietnam in return for similar concessions by Hanoi.

In a sense the New York Governor is saying to his GOP presidential-nomination rival, "Here's how I would get things started in the Paris talks. Now what do you have to offer on this subject?"

Just where does Mr. Nixon stand now on Vietnam? From a recent interview with the former Vice-President, and from conversations with those with whom he has talked on this and related topics, this much can be said:

Mr. Nixon wants no further escalation of the war in Vietnam. He once wanted an application of heavy United States power there as a means of winning the war. But just before President Johnson stepped down as a candidate, Mr. Nixon was telling intimates that he would stress negotiations—"tough negotiations"—if he became president.

'Meddling' resisted

Within the present framework of talks aimed at negotiation Mr. Nixon has scrupulously stayed away from speaking out on Vietnam. He insists that there should be "only one negotiator" on this side and that "this should be the administration."

He repeats again and again that for him to give advice would be to "meddle"—and perhaps spoil the prospects of successful negotiation.

Should he hold to this view, it would be expected that Mr. Nixon would both refuse to respond to the gauntlet that has been laid down to him by Governor Rockefeller and/or to criticize Mr. Rockefeller openly for what he may regard as "meddling."

Certainly Mr. Nixon's thinking, just last March, was that as president he would set a tough, businesslike tone in relations with the Soviet Union on Vietnam, right from the outset.

Mr. Nixon still regards the Soviet Union as being the nation that must be dealt with in accomplishing a peace.

Would he consider a pledge of deescalation and de-Americanization of the war—as recommended by Governor Rockefeller—as being sufficiently "tough"? Mr. Nixon feels the Russians respect toughness and

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July 16, 1968

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2nd Cl Post Pd at Boston, Mass., and addl offices

Subdued France marks Bastille Day

By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

France's national holiday of July 14 dawned gray and rainy. Low, dark clouds prevented the much-vaunted Mirage and Mystère bombers from making their scheduled flight over the big military parade here.

By evening, however, the clouds had dispersed, and under the Arc de Triomphe a massive tricolor flag floated calmly against a sunset of unusual splendor.

Somehow it symbolized all that has happened here in the past two and one-half months—the nation enduring rough, political storms with traditional authority interrupted and challenged. Then, in a brief while, the old order is reestablished—more strongly than ever.

Whatever the symbolism of the recent past, nobody here had any doubts about hard political realities of the near future.

Only the previous day, President de Gaulle had told his new Cabinet: "The nation has manifested, in a striking manner, its political choice. But the problems remain.

"There is the problem of public order, which must henceforth be completely assured. There is the problem of social relations—the administration of enterprises and participation of workers in profits. There is the problem of financial and monetary equilibrium."

Hard work ahead

While most Frenchmen were thinking of their summer vacations, the new Cabinet, led by Premier Maurice Couve de Murville, turned to six weeks of intensive work. The new government hopes to have major social reforms prepared by the time the country and Parliament return to work in September.

One newspaper cartoonist showed a grim Mr. Couve de Murville at his new desk, surrounded by various mounds of paperwork labeled "participation," "new taxes," "university reform," "financial stability." Striding out the office door was former Premier Georges Pompidou, sports-shirted and carrying a fishing rod.

"Don't bother," Mr. Pompidou was saying jauntily, "to forward the mail."

Mr. Couve de Murville's Cabinet is basically the same as that of Mr. Pompidou, who left office last week. The major change was that of Edgar Faure, one of the stronger men on the Gaullist team, who moved from the Agriculture Ministry to the Ministry of National Education.

Educational task delicate

Mr. Faure apparently had since 1965 wanted to take over the Education Ministry, for which he has "a number of ideas" for change.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Fireworks over Paris

Sprays of fireworks festoon the sky around the Eiffel Tower in Paris. A gigantic firework display ended traditional Bastille Day celebrations.

He gained considerable reputation at agriculture for calming boisterous peasant and farming interests. His task at education will be even more delicate, because the educational system needs reform perhaps as badly as any other aspect of French society.

Students and teachers are not only restive but many students in particular remain in a revolutionary mood. It was they who set off what Frenchmen now call the "events of May."

Mr. Faure is a former Fourth Republic premier who is perhaps best remembered in the United States as the fourth member of the 1955 Geneva summit conference that included former President Eisenhower, former Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, and Britain's former Sir Anthony Eden, now Lord Avon.

Another important Cabinet change brought François-Xavier Ortoli to the Ministry of Economy and Finance to replace Mr. Couve de Murville. Mr. Ortoli is a former administrative director of Mr. Pompidou's office, and more recently has been chief commissioner of the French economic plan.

Britain pares water-desalting costs

By Robert C. Cowen
Natural science editor of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Britain's program to cut the cost of winning fresh water from the sea is moving into a more intensive phase.

And Dr. Hans Kronberger, Britain's chief of desalting research, feels bullish about the prospect.

He says that the first phase of the program, which ended in June, showed that engineers can hammer down desalting costs. There have been technical advances he says, that make it reasonable and hopeful to go ahead on an expanded scale.

He feels that Britain can offer desalting equipment on the world market that matches in cost and performance the best made anywhere. This should help Britain keep its position of leadership in this field, although competition overseas is heavy.

A few years ago, British-made units accounted for something like three-quarters of the world's desalting plants. Then other countries, especially the United States, began to make inroads on the sales. To keep up with the competition and to bring more fresh water to those who need it, the British Government decided a little over three years ago to spur desalting research at home.

Research authorized

The Ministry of Technology authorized the Atomic Energy Authority (AEA) to work with industry in the research. As scientist in chief for the AEA Reactor group, Dr. Kronberger got the job.

He also got £1.5 million ($4.2 million) to spend over three years. That's the phase of the program that finished in June. Now he has £4 million ($9.6 million) for expanded research over the next four years. Among other things, he and cooperating British firms will be able to do more large-scale testing.

But already, Dr. Kronberger says, the research has paid off in keeping Britain in shape to compete with the United States and others.

Britain can deliver conventional desalting plants to match the best produced elsewhere. A 4.26 million gallon a day plant for Malta compares favorably with the 2.62 million gallon a day American plant that went into operation at Key West, Fla., a year ago. These are about the biggest operating distillation plants in the world.

Optimism limited

And like many United States experts, Dr. Kronberger has his eye on the atom both to turn out vast amounts of fresh water and to bring down costs. But he is far less optimistic than Americans about the speed with which the cost will tumble.

In Southern California, the Los Angeles Metropolitan Water District, the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), and the Department of the Interior plan to build a huge atom-powered distillation plant. Within a decade, it should produce 150 million gallons of water plus 1.8 million kilowatts of power a day. AEC experts say the cost of the water may be as low as 22 cents a gallon. That's cheap for fresh water from the sea.

Dr. Kronberger is frankly skeptical. The AEC estimates, he say, artificially play down the things that keep costs high.

For example, he says, "These American figures assume only 4 percent interest on capital as opposed to 7.5 percent in our calculations. That's unrealistic.

Cost factor cited

"Nuclear technology is not a problem at all any more in desalting," he explains. "We know we can get cheap water with big dual purpose plants if you also have a market for the large amounts of power these produce, and if you have cheap capital.

"Either the United States or Britain could build these plants now as far as technology is concerned. But we are talking about big plants and big money.

"The countries that really need them don't have that kind of capital. They often don't have the need for such large amounts of power. So unless you provide money at very low interest rates, you can't build them."

Even cheap money wouldn't really be an answer for needy countries, Dr. Kronberger adds. He points out, "If a country has money as cheap as 4 percent, it would do better to build a motor-car factory. It would get a bigger return on its money. It would do better to build a toothpaste factory.

Other processes studied

"I'm not being pessimistic. But I do not want to raise false hopes. So I am using realistic current figures."

In trying to beat down desalting costs, Britain, like the United States, looks at various processes besides distillation. They involve electrical or pressure effects or freezing. Some of them are better for desalting brackish water than is conventional distillation.

Dr. Kronberger's budgets have been slim compared with the $102 million the United States has assigned to the research so far. But, by concentrating on the most promising methods and going after specific problems that keep costs high, he feels his research teams have made a great deal of progress. He sees a bright future for desalting as an industry and for Britain in this field.

"In my view," he says, "demand for desalted water will rise. In many places, it is economical for industrial and domestic uses already. But this argument of making deserts bloom with nuclear desalting plants I must take with a grain of salt."

Disaster-control victory cheers Britons

By John Allan May
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

When the Duke of Edinburgh flew by helicopter to England's battered "West Country" on July 15 it was not so much to survey the damage done by unprecedented floods as to note a solid victory.

Only a few years ago floods of this suddenness and size might have produced unparalleled disaster.

A storm had swept in from the Atlantic almost without warning. For 24 hours torrential rain poured on Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset.

Water rushed off the moors, turning every stream into a torrent. In Somerset, the gentle river Chew became a violent rapid. Seven inches of rain in seven hours built up a wall of water that suddenly roared down the placid Chew Valley tearing down bridges and houses, washing away roads, tumbling parked cars into heaps.

The famous Cheddar Gorge, too, was transformed into a raging, snaking series of rapids.

Seven bridges were swept away. Eleven main roads were out. Reservoirs and waterworks overflowed.

Improvements noted

If the consequences were less disastrous than they would have been only a very few years ago, it was through a combination of developments:

- In Devon all the local river authorities now have their own flood-warning systems in constant operation. The central Devon River Authority was able to warn the county police that a serious flood danger existed. The police sent squad cars out to warn all villages in the probable path of the floods several hours before the water cascaded down off Exmoor.
- Police mobility has been substantially increased in the past 12 months.
- Flood warnings were given continuously over both national and local radio and television networks.

Within hours of the emergency Army engineers were on the job replacing washed-away bridges with temporary Bailey bridges.

Three days later all main roads were back in action.

It is a measure of the progress that already has been achieved in disaster-control.

The news — briefly

United States . . .

Washington

The federal government started taking a bigger tax bite out of Americans' paychecks Monday as the 10 percent income surtax recommended by President Johnson to help pay for the Vietnam war finally went into effect.

New York

Police discovered and dismantled a plastic explosive that had been tied to the door of the French Government tourist office in Rockefeller Center.

Six foreign tourist and diplomatic offices in the city have been bombed since April 22.

Washington

President Johnson formally asked the Senate Monday to ratify an agreement with the Soviet Union for mutual assistance and return of any astronauts from either country who might make a forced landing on foreign soil.

The agreement was signed April 22 and to become effective must be ratified by the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and at least two other countries.

Washington

The Rev. Ralph Abernathy, who was released from jail here July 13, led 500 Poor People's Campaign marchers around the capitol Sunday.

New York

A Negro minister arrested nine times in protests against city school policies has been appointed to the Board of Education by Mayor John V. Lindsay.

The Rev. Milton A. Galamison, pastor of a Presbyterian church in Brooklyn, was among five men named to the board to raise its membership to 13 in accordance with a school-decentralization plan passed by the final session of the 1968 Legislature.

Chicago

The Illinois Bell Telephone Company has been studying a proposal of the striking electrical workers to submit their dispute to binding arbitration.

After a two-hour meeting with a federal mediator Sunday, the utility agreed to consider the union's verbal proposal.

Huron, S.D.

Though a young "McGovern for President" movement apparently ended quietly over the weekend, the South Dakota Senator did emerge as the possessor of 26 first-ballot votes at the Democratic National Convention.

A caucus of the state delegation voted to send Sen. George McGovern to the convention as its favorite son. The delegation had been won at the June primary by the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy—a few hours before he was fatally wounded.

York, Pa.

Crowds of Negroes smashed windows in homes, businesses, and automobiles and threw rocks and bottles at passing motorists and police early Monday, officers reported.

York police said several persons, most of them passing motorists, were slightly injured by flying glass. Several policemen also sustained slight injuries.

Police said most of the people involved were young Negroes in their teens or early 20's.

International . . .

Hong Kong

Communist China's first intercontinental ballistic missile is said to be ready for its first firing, but Chairman Mao Tse-tung has not fixed a date, the English-language Star said. The newspaper said the ICBM would be test-fired about the same time Chairman Mao expected to win renewed support from the Chinese Communist Party at the ninth party congress.

Athens

A score of high-ranking Army officers arrested by the military-supported regime early last week are being detained in national police headquarters in Athens, a reliable source said.

Most of the officers were rounded up 24 hours prior to the release of the regime's draft constitution in which the monarchy's prerogatives are greatly reduced. The arrested officers had backed King Constantine in his abortive attempt to topple the military junta last Dec. 13.

Milan

Students have evacuated a university building in Milan putting an end to the last university sit-in in Italy. The Milan sit-in began May 16.

A communiqué said the students agreed to leave the building after reaching an accord with the rector.

Jerusalem

George Ball, chief United States delegate to the United Nations conferred separately Monday with Israeli Premier Levi Eshkol and Foreign Minister Abba Eban.

An official Israeli announcement after the talks said they had reaffirmed the mutual aim of the two countries for a final and agreed settlement of the Israeli-Arab conflict.

Meanwhile, retired United States diplomat Charles Yost arrived in Cairo. Informants said he probably would meet President Nasser.

Havana

Swiss Embassy officials said the wife of a Cuban-born American pilot held by Cuban authorities after his plane was hijacked to Havana will be allowed to talk to him and attempt to win his release.

Mrs. George Prellezo arrived here from Mexico City and was taken to an unknown destination by officials who identified themselves as from the protocol department of the Foreign Ministry.

Saigon

United States Defense Secretary Clark Clifford got a briefing from top U.S. commanders Monday on the latest enemy threats to Saigon and the northern provinces as the capital city braced itself against a possible new offensive.

Mr. Clifford conferred with leaders of the U.S. military and political missions. He said the United States would speed up deliveries of modern M16 rifles to South Vietnamese forces and expressed hope that South Vietnam one day might begin to take over the war burden from the Americans.

News of July 14 and 15 compiled from Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

'Students' all

By Reuters

Zanzibar, Tanzania

Convicts on Zanzibar Island will be called "students" from now on, the Zanzibar government announced. They will receive training in carpentry, tailoring, and building.

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Chicago presses modernization of police force

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

After recent administrative changes for Chicago's crack 12,000-man police force — plus disclosure of minor scandals involving lower-echelon patrolmen—questions are booming across this city with the clarity of thunder.

Observers are wondering, some aloud, if the departmental mechanization and modernization begun under former Police Superintendent Orlando W. Wilson and continuing under his successor, James B. Conlisk, are proving effective in fighting crime. Does the spate of recent scandals indicate that the department is again "slipping pell-mell into corruption"—as one city councilman apprehensively asked.

(Since last November, there have been disclosures that several traffic patrolmen accepted "payoffs," that a small "theft" ring operated out of the department's auto-theft division, and that seven patrolmen were members of the Ku Klux Klan. One was subsequently identified as Grand Dragon of the Illinois Klan.)

Police defended

What's more, civil-rights leaders are fearful that Chicago policemen will acquiesce in Mayor Richard J. Daley's recent "shoot . . . to maim or cripple" order directed against arsonists and looters in civil disturbances. Civil-rights advocates charge that seven blacks were unjustifiably killed by police officers in the April rioting.

Defenders of the Chicago police, however, raise other questions. Isn't undue press attention to minor scandals—involving less than 30 men since last November, by most counts, unfair, considering the size of the large force? Since disclosures surfaced, say police defenders, Superintendent Conlisk reorganized the department's Internal Investigations Division, the watchdog unit assigned to probe internal police corruption.

By Jim Hughes, staff photographer

Where police action centers

Chicago police headquarters on South State Street, as well as the 12,000-man force itself, underwent a drastic face-lifting when department reform and modernization program was launched in 1960. Refurbishing was extensive in the old headquarters building at 11th and State Streets.

More than 270 men were transferred from one district alone after several men were alleged to have accepted "payoffs."

Moreover, Mayor Daley, they note, urged swift dismissal of all patrolmen found to be Klansmen.

Sweeping changes made

Defenders ask: Hasn't the Chicago force taken giant steps forward in changing the concept of the policing function from the traditional law-enforcement role to a more modern "social service and crime prevention" role?

Whatever the case, critics and defenders alike agree on one point: that the Chicago force has made rapid and far-reaching changes within the past few years.

- Through consolidations and mechanization, a greater use of manpower has been effected. Car patrols relentlessly cruise inner-city ghetto areas. A multimillion-dollar communications-computer system was established. Today, Chicago has roughly one patrolman for every 305 residents, far above the one patrolman per 1,000 citizens recommended by the International City Managers Association.
- Age and height requirements have been modified to make the force more competitive with private industry. Nonwhite recruitment is intense. Written examinations are scheduled regularly. Furthermore, the department now utilizes psychological testing to screen out applicants believed to have severe emotional disorders.
- The department's community-relations program has been strengthened. Public workshop meetings held monthly in 20 of Chicago's 21 patrol districts enable citizens to air grievances, become familiar with police problems, and exchange viewpoints.

By a staff photographer

Computerized vigilance

A multimillion dollar communications-computer system, operated through consoles such as this, keeps the large Chicago police force in instantaneous touch with the problems of big-city law enforcement.

Pay scales boosted

- Pay scales have been raised, ranging from $7,128 a year for an entering patrolman, to $9,000 after 42 months. (The 1967 Task Force Report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice noted that the average large city starting salary was about $6,000 yearly.) The $9,000 Chicago high is said to be seventh highest in the nation now.
- Through their initial 14-week training program, plus continuous "in-house" seminars, patrolmen are kept abreast of court rulings, revised operational procedures, and current political and social issues.

Advanced training for senior officers is available through a contract program with Northwestern University. Moreover, officers are sent to national seminars and conferences, and some are enrolled in full-time university criminology or police-science programs.

In late 1964, when the department was stepping into its modernization program, a policy evaluation study put out by the Field Service Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Washington, D.C., found the Chicago department to be "in excellent condition." Progress since 1960, when the impetus for modernization and reorganization began, "has been nothing short of phenomenal," the report concluded.

But modernization, improved training, and operational changes notwithstanding, the questions persist.

"Is our police force moving forward or backward in this year 1968," citizens are asking, with revelations of wrongdoing fresh in their thoughts.

First of three reports

★*Pork barrel shrinks as war costs pinch*

Continued from Page 1

alternative but to recommend the reductions that we have made in the bill."

The ranking Republican on the committee, John J. Rhodes of Arizona, announced with satisfaction, "This is not in my opinion a pork-barrel bill."

Antipoverty bill outstripped

Even the most critical observers had to agree that at least the bill had no new pork. Still the cost of the many projects now under construction by the Army Corps of Engineers represents a cost greater than the yearly budget of the poverty program.

And if Congress fails to come up with its own $6 billion budget-cutting formula, after all the appropriations bills are passed, the President will be able to cut at his own discretion.

Appropriations committee sources privately admit they are concerned at this prospect. "Public works is not one of his pet programs," explained one source. They expect the President to look very carefully at the projects now under way for places to trim the budget.

In case the White House needs any suggestions on where to start, Rep. Ed Edmondson (D) of Oklahoma has some ideas.

"There are a number of projects which I consider questionable in the light of the Vietnam war," the veteran Public Works Committee member says.

Recreational aspect hit

He lists 14 projects which the committee justified for their recreational value. "I find it difficult to reconcile proceeding with projects that are predominantly recreational at a time when we are heavily involved in a military conflict," complained Mr. Edmondson.

He also lists five projects which have been planned but for which spending had been earlier delayed. He figures they can certainly wait a bit longer.

And finally, he lists some 12 projects which have such a low benefit-cost ratio as to make them very dubious expenditures.

Everybody generally agrees that to stop a project which is well under way is quite wasteful. Even Budget Bureau economists admit that once a project is started, though it was not originally budgeted, it should not be abandoned altogether.

But Mr. Edmondson has suggested some method of appropriately cutting these ongoing projects without great damage.

Limits vague

Congress, however, is reluctant to get specific. It would rather demand large spending cuts and leave it to the President.

Mr. Edmondson says there is a "prevailing mood in Congress"—a mood, he says, reflected in "an unwillingness to reduce specific appropriation items, . . . but a willingness, . . . to attach overall, unpinpointed limitations."

Senate Appropriations Committee sources concede that the White House discretion to cut funds could take on a political complexion in this election year.

"Already, congressmen are having a hard time explaining to their constituents why they did not get their dam or reservoir or whatever," said one source.

Nobody yet says the President would purposely eliminate projects from a district whose congressman disagreed with him, but the possibility is real and certainly causes concern to some on Capitol Hill. This very prospect gives greater reason for congressmen to cut out all the $6 billion by themselves. This will no doubt come from social, welfare, and aid programs.

System defended

All the talk about eliminating pork barrel from this year's bill does not forestall the possibility that the Congress will return to business as usual as soon as enough money is available. This prospect, in fact, is almost certain.

During debate on the bill in the House, one congressman, in a moment of obvious candor, defended the pork-barrel system. Rep. Howard W. Robison (R) of New York admitted that certain congressmen, because of their "seniority, or their influence, or perhaps even just their personalities," have greater success than their colleagues in getting public-works projects in their districts. He asks: "But who is to say that this is wrong?"

And he says the Corps of Engineers doubtless attempts to spread around the projects so that many congressmen's districts benefit, and he asks: "But, again, who is to say that this is wrong?"

Of course, he was asking the wrong body. Nobody on the floor of the House said it was wrong.

Alternative suggested

But he admits that to the public the whole idea retains an "aroma of pork" and suggests what he considers a reasonable alternative: He wants to apply the newest systems-analysis techniques to set truly indisputable values on each project. He believes that a system of priorities established this way would be unchallengeable.

The Army Corps of Engineers is doing just this, but its techniques will not be developed before 1974. By then, one might say, a lot of water will have flowed over a lot of new dams.

Furthermore the Corps of Engineers could hardly be regarded as a disinterested observer. Some entirely impartial party would have to do it to assure the wide public confidence in the results.

As of now, it appears that Congress can hardly wait to get back to the previous levels of funding for new public-works projects.

History cited

The one persistent justification for more such spending was summarized by Rep. Jamie L. Whitten (D) of Mississippi.

"Throughout history," he said, "the nations of the world have prospered and lasted almost in direct proportion to the natural resources they had in the first instance and the care with which they handled them through the years."

Based on this thesis, the survival of the nation might be at stake in the matter of how soon and at what level the pork projects are restored to their former status.

A Senate Appropriations Committee staff member made a similar argument for early restoration by citing what he described as a "Chinese proverb": "If you plan for 100 years," he explained cryptically, "you plant a tree."

★How does Nixon stand on Vietnam?

are more likely to respond meaningfully to toughness.

Unless Mr. Nixon has suddenly revised his strategy, it would seem that he would be quick to reject any course of action that might look like concessions to Hanoi.

He had told intimates last spring that, if president, he would plan to arrange for a hard-bargaining summit session with the Russians—in which Vietnam would be the main object of discussion.

Interview recalled

Mr. Nixon said he would end the war if he became president.

It was through the establishment of hard-bargaining sessions with the Soviet Union at a summit that he hoped to achieve this end.

It would be assumed that he would still pursue this course if, in the meantime, the present Paris negotiations had not become effective.

In my recent interview with Mr. Nixon he said quite specifically that he had changed none of his views that he had earlier expressed on Vietnam. Thus, these views of late March doubtless would hold today.

One might assume from all this, too, that Mr. Nixon wants to leave the Democratic administration responsible for whatever comes out of the Paris talks.

That is, he would not want to find himself so involved in the talks—through the giving of advice—that he might not be able to have a free hand in setting a course of action next year.

Earlier, Mr. Nixon was saying that he, as president, would "use United States diplomatic, economic, and political leverage" to bring the Soviet Union to "the side of peace instead of war."

At that time, before the Paris talks, he was thinking of this strategy as the method of bringing about effective negotiations. He probably still thinks that, in the end, this will be necessary before there can be an effective resolution of the Vietnam conflict.

Expanded trade seen

At the earlier period, Mr. Nixon said he would be ready to expand East-West trade and thus make available to the Russians all sorts of consumer goods that the Russians badly need, particularly such things as computers.

In return for this, Mr. Nixon would have asked (last March) for a cessation or, at least, a cutback in the Soviet supply of arms to North Vietnam. This arms supply, he felt then and doubtless feels now, is the essential element in Hanoi's capacity to carry on the war.

Actually, from his earlier views again, it could be concluded that Mr. Nixon might take a dim view of the prospects of current negotiations. He would doubtless feel that they were not "tough" enough—and that we were not dealing with the right nation — namely the Soviet Union.

Mr. Nixon had earlier said that he would, if president, make specific proposals to the Russians at a summit meeting as part of his move toward achieving the peace.

Certainly Governor Rockefeller now has come up with a specific proposal. But, from Mr. Nixon's view, is it a "tough" enough proposal—and is this proposal really aimed at the right nation?

Rockefeller's plan for peace

By the Associated Press

New York

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller has proposed a four-stage peace plan for Vietnam that he said could end the hostilities there in six months if steps to implement it were taken immediately.

Basically, he proposed a gradual withdrawal of military forces by both sides, a neutral international buffer force, and free elections in which the Viet Cong could participate if it "renounces force."

The Republican presidential contender outlined his proposal at a news conference several hours after returning from Florida, where he won the endorsement of Gov. Claude R. Kirk Jr., but apparently no other votes in the state's 34-member delegation.

Governor Rockefeller also suggested several steps that could be taken immediately, even if the Communists did not agree to his plan—among them a pullback of allied military forces to the populated areas.

Under questioning, he conceded that this would be a "unilateral withdrawal" but said it would serve as a "dramatic demonstration of good faith on our side."

Mr. Rockefeller said he purposely omitted the question of the bombing of North Vietnam because it was a sensitive question "under immediate discussion" at the Vietnam peace talks in Paris.

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KUDOS FROM ACCUMEN FANS

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Joel Adler, 2635 Haring Street, Brooklyn, New York
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Roger P. Siegel, 2036 E. 22nd Street, Cleveland, Ohio
I consider your ACCUMEN the finest shaver made. It cuts fast and close and produces no razor burn. Your ad is accurate in every detail. You have a superior product.

Harry L. Hooker, Box 11, Glassaw, Connecticut
I am very pleased with the ACCUMEN. It is all you claim it to be and much more. I have recommended it to all my friends You may count me as a loyal user.

Rev. Wm. Hohman, Pastor Alliance, Ohio
Please send me another ACCUMEN Shaver. This is the third one I have ordered—my friends seem to like them too much. If this keeps up I might become your East Coast Representative.

Robert Buckner, 818 N. Doheny Drive, Los Angeles 69, California
There is only one word for the ACCUMEN—"superb." Please send me another one. I want it for my son's birthday.

L. D. Myrah, Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio
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- ☐ Yellow Blinker Light Attachment ..... $ 4.95
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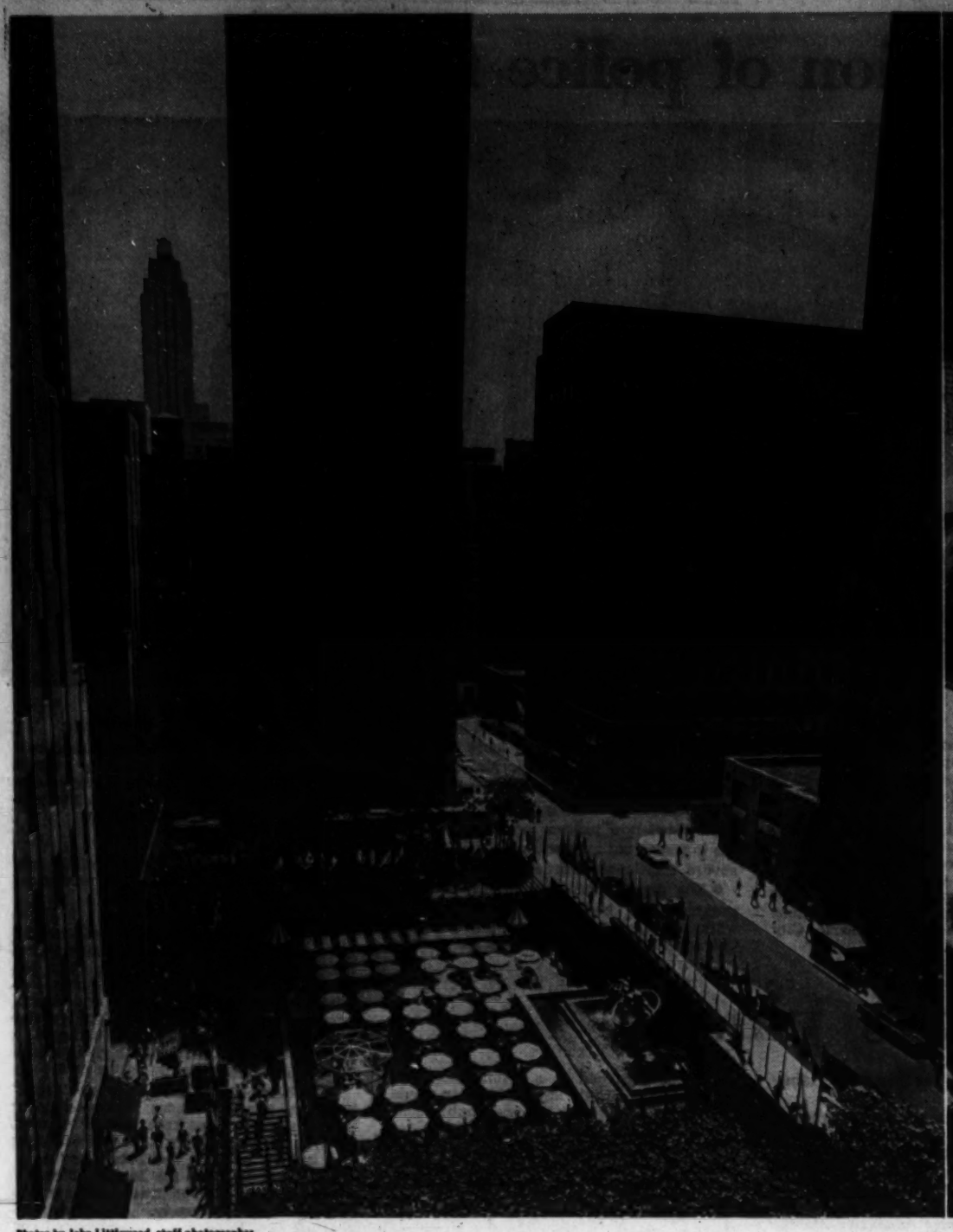

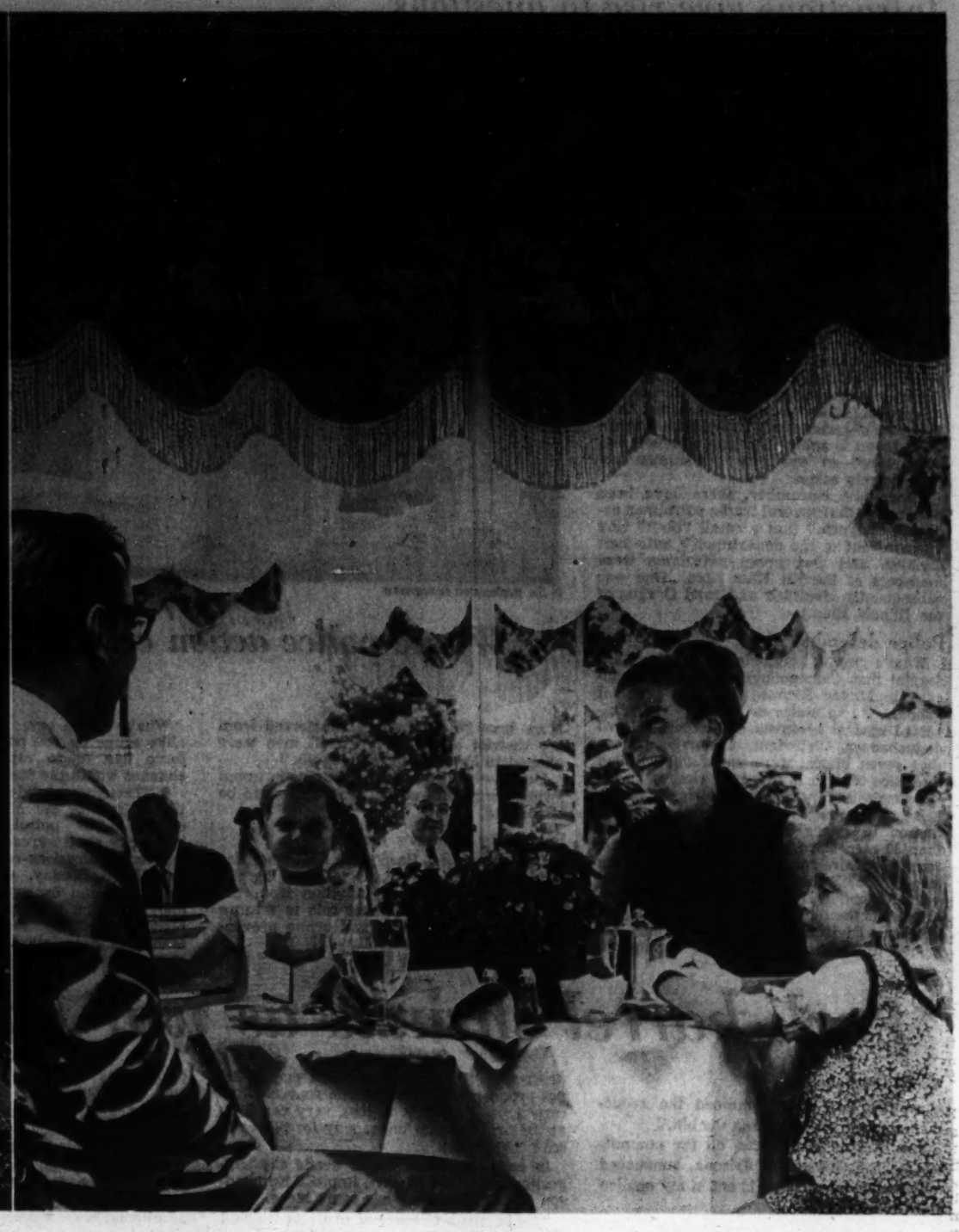

Photos by John Littlewood, staff photographer

The Manhattan scene

Bright yellow umbrellas shade each table in the Gay Nineties-type restaurant at Rockefeller Center throughout the summer. Food is served from 11 a.m. to midnight, while a band plays on, every day except Sunday. Come winter, the tables will be removed to make way for the traditional ice-skating rink, a popular site for city skating.

Plaza becomes a summertime place

By Patricia Shelton
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

They're playing "Summertime" instead of "The Skaters' Waltz" in Rockefeller Plaza these days.

Where the ice rink was, a Gay Nineties-type outdoor restaurant is—complete with grass carpet, little white tables with yellow umbrellas, and a 10-piece band called The Summertime Brass.

From 11 a.m. to midnight any day of the week you can see people from virtually every nation of the world eating omelets, ice cream, or moussaka under the golden gaze of Prometheus and the flags of the United Nations. Sit there long enough and you're likely to see a duke, a matador, an American baseball star, or any number of funny-looking characters from nearby network-television studios.

There's usually a line on the steps from opening to closing time, and a young boy trotting up and down supplying bright yellow parasols to the waiting patrons during sunshine hours.

The restaurant was opened in June by Restaurant Associates, which has taken over all the Promenade cafes in Rockefeller Center.

You can order the specialties of the open-air "house," or dishes from any of the Promenades. Omelets are prepared on the spot by high-hatted cooks at quaint little carts.

With everything there's music, except on Sundays. Some of the tunes, such as "Meet Me in St. Louis," are so old a lot of the patrons have never heard them before. The Summertime Brass plays through brunch and lunch—on a round, raised bandstand reminiscent of the old band concerts in the park.

A smaller and more sophisticated—but not too much so—band takes over at tea-time and plays through dinner and the late snack.

Most of the waiters are students who landed their jobs for the summer, and nobody seems to get upset if they get a couple of orders scrambled.

About the only thing that can disturb the fun is rain. When it hits, patrons are moved indoors.

The grass is actually Astroturf, the stuff Judge Roy Hoffeinz put down on the baseball diamond in the domed stadium in Houston, Texas. It has an extra set of features the management didn't bargain for—fountains.

After a good hard rain water shoots up everywhere you set your foot, and you hear all kinds of comments in various languages and sundry dialects.

WOMEN TODAY

Suit-cape outfit wins award

By Margaret Ness
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal

The International Ladies' Garment Workers Union bestowed its top Union Label Award this year on designer Leo Chevalier for a suit and cape costume. The tweed and check combination designed for his collection for Montroy Coats, a well-known ready-to-wear firm. The shaped riding jacket suit is in black, olive, camel and off-white check, bordered in black wool braid. The cape, predominately olive in a shattered tweed effect, is faced with the check and outlined in the braid.

Mr. Gilbert of Montreal, won the award in the more expensive evening category. His six-tiered gown of spiraling swirls is in layered organza.

Some 200 garments were submitted to compete for 23 awards ranging from winter sportswear to evening ensembles. These were judged by a panel of nine fashion editors, French and English, from Montreal and Toronto.

Staged by Iona Monahan, who was responsible for last year's lively and colorful daily fashion show outside the Canadian Pavilion at Expo 67, the Union Label presentation was shown in themes. These led off with the Snow Flowers since ski clothes are important in Canada. They were mostly in pastels. Other groups were foreign inspired, as "A Passage to India," which included the popular Nehru look, sari fabrics, and gauzy turbans; a Spanish motif featured much braid and mantilla lace. Sam Sherkin of Toronto won a late-day category award with a Spanish influenced black velvet dress with a silk braided, satin bodice-front and tight, tiny button-adorned cuffs.

Bag full of people delights children

By Marilyn Hoffman

New York

Meet Manhattan

A man in a punched-down paper hat sits down at an electronic harpsichord and begins a tinkly little tune. A voluminous paper bag, that could well go round a baby whale, wiggles, wormlike, onto stage and begins to dance to the music. It sways and heaves, and grows taller and shorter, and moppets in the audience begin to clap and squeal with delight.

Finally, four grinning faces poke their way through the top — and there they are, the Paper Bag Players, not only in paper but in person to delight the hearts of children of all ages—2 to 92.

This crew of player, musician Don Ashwander and a fast-working prop man is a summertime gift to visitors and children and adults from Mayor John V. Lindsay, his Urban Action Task Force, and the city's parks administrator, August Heckscher.

I saw "The Bags" (that's what their fans call them!) free show for children at Bryant Park, back of the New York Public Library. Several hundred children and grown-ups waited in broiling heat for the show to begin.

Yet when Judith Martin, Betty Osgood, Irving Burton, and Christopher Allport shed that enormous paper bag and began to sing, dance, and act their way through their program of sketches, the adults forgot about fanning themselves with programs and the children forgot to lick their dripping popsicles. Empathy and love flowed stronger than any heat waves, back and forth from open-air stage to eager outdoor audience. For 45 minutes the players cavorted nonstop about the stage, making instant changes, switching characters, imitating everything from buildings, statues, jumping beans, chickens, eggs, mountains, and automobiles.

Their props and costumes are of simplest variety — pullover sweaters, pillowcases, cardboard boxes, paper bags, newspapers, tin cans — the very things with which children build their own fantasy worlds.

Though the Paper Bag Players are now a sturdy 10 years old, playing outdoors in New York's streets and parks as a "mobile" operation is a new experience. "It's marvelous," the troupe's artistic director Judith Martin enthused. "It has immediacy when people discover you unexpectedly, performing right under their windows. We know that we are playing to people who wouldn't go near a theater in a million years. It's given us a whole fresh new feeling." In housing-development areas, the little troupe adopts the old Pied Piper technique. They push a dilapidated baby carriage around the sidewalks, stopping every little bit to perform a little skit and announce their imminent performance. In no time at all, a sizable audience is trailing them back to their show.

The group calls themselves the Paper Bag Players because it means something to children. "What," we asked ourselves, "was a nice, friendly, everyday kind of thing that children could relate to happily and recognize immediately?" Why, a paper bag, of course! Now they include tin cans, newspapers, cartons, and cardboard boxes as well.

They search constantly for the right sizes and shapes of boxes. "We get little cartons from supermarkets," Miss Martin explains, "and great big ones from furniture and appliance stores. Sometimes just the right box or bag suggests a skit to us. That's what happened when we found the huge bag in which the four of us make our entrance—it was a natural show-beginner!"

As for playing to children, these highly competent artists agree that they can appeal directly to a child's imagination with their combination of simple props and costumes, music, song and dance, and fantasy. Children, they say, are "open-minded, intelligent, sensitive. . . .

"They allow you leeway-room to move about in. They come with no critical preconceptions.

"From an artistic point of view, performing for children is the greatest experience in the world. Their range of understanding and appreciation is terrific."

The "Bags" take care not to moralize, nor shock. They work for a balance of beauty, and fun, and sheer make-believe. Their themes are uncomplicated, and although they do not talk down to children, the words they choose are simple and succinct.

The Paper Bag Players are a nonprofit troupe, who entertain more than 50,000 New York schoolchildren each year, and have played a regular season of Saturday shows (20 cents admission) at the Henry Street Settlement. Last year they played for three weeks at the Royal Court Theater in London. This year they received a grant, among other important gifts, from the Rockefeller Foundation, as well as a $10,000 gift from Dr. and Mrs. Edmundo Lassalle for the fifth consecutive year. In 1965, they won an Off-Broadway "Obie" award for raising the level of children's theater, and last year the American Education Theater Association Award.

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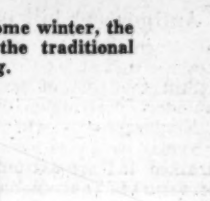

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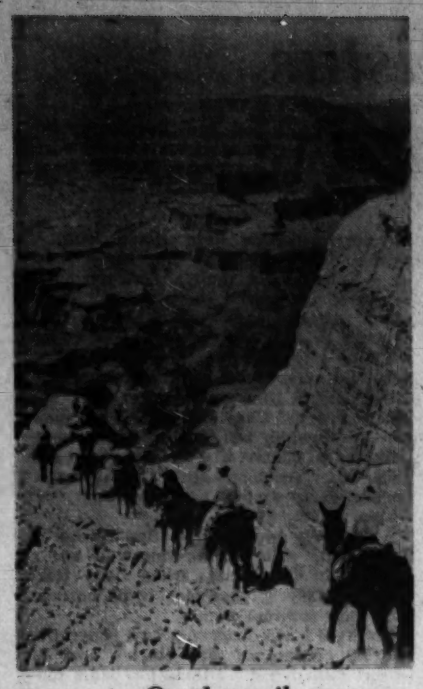


On the trail

Sure-footed mules on their descent into the Grand Canyon provide a thrilling ride through magnificent scenery.

Muleback vistas of Grand Canyon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Flagstaff, Ariz.

All-day mule trips operated daily from the South Rim of the Grand Canyon have become a prime tourist attraction. The rides to the bottom of this notable gorge constitute one of the most thrilling—yet safe—trail trips in the United States.

The rocking rhythm of the animals, their calls, singing of the wranglers, and the tinkle of a music box in a small hostel at the bottom have all been preserved in the notable "On the Trail" movement from Ferde Grofé's "Grand Canyon Suite."

There are several rides from the South Rim, and one from the North Rim in the summer months. By special arrangement, tourists can make a rim-to-rim trip. The South Rim trips go either to Tonto Plateau, about halfway down the canyon, or to the bottom to the rushing Colorado River. Overnight rides continue on to Phantom Ranch within the canyon and return the next day.

One-day rides usually start about 8:30 a.m., going down Bright Angel Trail, and return to the rim about 5 p.m. In addition to stops for the animals, a break is made at Tonto Plateau for lunch.

So far as is known, the trail mules have "never lost a tourist." They are highly trained and are extremely sure footed, one is assured. They do have a tendency, it is noted, to go along the outer edge of the trail where drops of 1,000 feet or more provide thrilling views.

Medieval beauty awaits traveler in Soviet Union

This week jet air service began between the United States and the Soviet Union. Once-a-week flights between Moscow and New York have been inaugurated by both Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, and Pan American World Airways, an American carrier. Aeroflot stops in Montreal, and Pan Am stops in Copenhagen.

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

Ninety percent of the 1,800,000 tourists who came to the Soviet Union last year stayed in just six cities—Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tashkent (in Central Asia) and Yalta and Sochi on the Black Sea.

Yet a hundred cities in the vast Soviet Union are open to foreign tourists. And the Board of Foreign Tourism, a government organization directly under the Soviet Council of Ministers, is eager to get more tourists acquainted with more of these cities.

Vladimir I. Babkin, one of the directors of the board, told me recently about plans for the 1968 tourist season, which is already under way.

Suzdal, for instance, one of the loveliest of medieval Russian towns, will be reachable by road from Moscow this year. The whole quiet village, dreaming by the Kamenka with its 12th century churches and monasteries, has been declared a museum preserve, with no new buildings permitted that do not harmonize with existing ones.

Grandiose plans are afoot to house Suzdal visitors in a restored monastery, with former monks' cells for bedrooms and the refectory again serving as a dining-hall.

The delicate wood carving and other folk crafts for which the area used to be famous are being revived, and tourists will be able both to see master craftsmen at work and to buy their products.

All this is in the future. But even today, Suzdal and its surrounding countryside are well worth an excursion for those who appreciate the poetry of pristine white churches, flowering meadows, birch forests, and rippling waters.

Not only Suzdal itself but nearly every village in the vicinity has a church or historical monument, some restored, some crumbling, but all evocative of the days of fur-trimmed boyars, bearded priests, and white-clad pilgrims roaming the land.

For tourists without cars, Suzdal can be reached by taxi from Vladimir, which is a comfortable three-hour train ride from Moscow.

Vladimir, an important textile center, has two fine 12th century cathedrals, Uspensky, or Assumption, (rebuilt and still in use as a church) and the lovely white-stone Dimitrievsky, with graceful, intricate stone carvings of plants, birds, mythological and religious figures adorning the outer walls. Frescoes by Andrei Rublyov, the 15th century master, decorate Uspensky Cathedral's magnificent interior.

Vladimir has a comfortable Intourist hotel and solid Russian fare in its restaurant. I found a potted potato soup particularly appetizing after a wintry day spent touring the Suzdal countryside.

Another excursion not many foreign tourists undertake is from Leningrad to Petrozavodsk and the island of Kizhi in Lake Onega.

TRAVEL–RESORTS

Petrozavodsk, capital of the Karelian Autonomous Republic, has a superb collection of icons, while Kizhi is one of the world's finest groupings of wooden architecture.

Across a flat northern landscape of woods, meadows, and water soar the intricate cupolas of the 18th century churches of the Intercession and of the Transfiguration. A closer look discloses the careful craftsmanship of the peasant carpenters who lovingly fitted together beam against beam.

Visitors can stay overnight in Petrozavodsk, traveling by boat across the lake to Kizhi. The lake is navigable from late April through the summer, but July is the best season. Petrozavodsk is an overnight train ride from Leningrad.

Central Asia, with its fabled cities of Bukhara and Samarkand, has been open to foreign tourists for years, and has proved increasingly popular, both as a way station to India and the Orient and as part of a Soviet tour.

Khiva, capital of a semiindependent khanate in the days of the czars, has recently been opened to tourists and is to be preserved, like Suzdal, as a museum town.

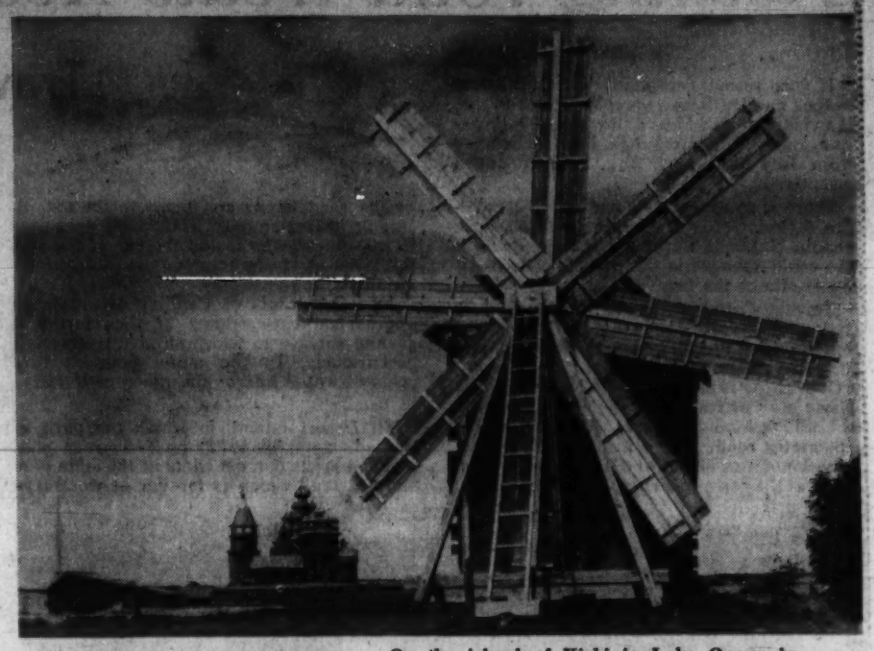
While the soaring, blue-tiled mosques and minarets of Samarkand are more spectacular as an ensemble, Khiva, a compact, unrussianized walled city, preserves the flavor of premodern Central Asia. However, hotel facilities in the nearby airport town of Urgench still are quite primitive, and travelers should be prepared to rough it.

Tourism in the Soviet Union, even on the well-traveled Leningrad-Moscow-Kiev circuit, often requires exemplary patience and willingness to accommodate oneself to unexpected changes. These qualities may be even more needed when touring the provinces, where standards often are far from those a Westerner may be accustomed to.

But the rewards are also unexpected. A waitress in a Kiev hotel helps you with the menu and confides she is studying English at the university. A collective-farm chairman near Rostov-on-Don gives you an impromptu dinner alfresco, under birch trees by a shimmering lake. A receptionist in a country hotel welcomes you on a dark winter night with a cheery, "We have been expecting you," and leads you straight to a warm meal in the dining room.

Mr. Babkin admits quite frankly that the infrastructure for the Soviet tourist industry is still poor. But the Board of Foreign Tourism is working hard to improve the situation with new hotels and better-trained service personnel.

This year, for the first time, Intourist, the official Soviet travel agency, is offering a wide range of accommodations for foreign tourists, from as little as $6.30 per day for bed, bath, and breakfast to the de luxe all-inclusive price of $31.50 per day (hotel, transfers, meals, car, and guide).



Art in wood

On the island of Kizhi in Lake Onega in Karelia, northern republic of the Soviet Union, peasant carpenters years ago put together what is considered one of the finest groupings of wood buildings anywhere, of which the windmill and the cupolaed church, in background, are examples.

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Twisting road treats Acadia park visitors to sea vistas

Bar Harbor, Maine

Travel editor's diary
by Lamott F. Morris

If this resort community's natural seascapes and landscapes aren't enough to lure the visitor — and indeed they are — a 10-day Bar Harbor Festival has been scheduled from July 24 through Aug. 2 as an added incentive.

There is so much to do and see in this entire region, which comprises the 30,000-acre Acadia National Park, one wonders where one could squeeze in the time to take in all the events of the festival.

The many attractive programs planned include guest soloist Abbey Simon, the Festival Ballet, opera, musical comedy excerpts, and chamber music.

Gem of the region is Acadia National Park whose star attraction is the broad surface of Cadillac Mountain, reached by an excellent motor road. It is a gradual climb, the curves not too sharp and the far-reaching views of the sea appearing and disappearing as the road twists and turns to the top. A jumble of tree-studded islands are anchored in the quiet waters, and fingers of the sea probe here and there among the islets, forming inlets and channels.

As the summit of Cadillac Mountain is approached out-cropping of rock forms a granite surface to which stunted trees cling precariously. In the many potholes tiny pools of water mirror the mood of the sky.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mt. Desert Island, in which the park is located, actually is a rock fortress surrounded by its outpost islets at the edge of a "hostile sea" which is forever at work trying to grind the rock and earth down to its own level.

One of the best known of the scenic trips is Ocean Drive. It runs along the island's eastern edge, just south of Bar Harbor. There are scores of places to stop and view. If every site recommended were to be visited along the route the trip would take many, many hours.

The natural "wonders" which most visitors find worthwhile include Thunder Hole and Great Head, Otter Point whose cliffs drop 107 feet into the sea, and Sieur de Monts Spring. At the spring is the Abbe Museum of Indian relics.

At Sieur de Monts, in addition to the spring and the museum, are the "Wild Gardens of Acadia." Here, growing in their natural setting and labeled for all to become acquainted with, are Evergreen Woodfern, Rusty Cliff Fern, Common Lady's Slipper, White Baneberry, Wild Sarsaparilla, Star Violet, Blue Bell, and Bar Harbor Juniper, to list a few which I jotted down in my walk through this garden.

♪ ♪ ♪

The spring was developed by George B. Dorr, father of Acadia National Park, but it has been used since the Indians roamed the area. There is a nature center where there are on display some of the birds which inhabit the region. There are a number of bubblers from which "The Sweet Water of Acadia" may be tasted.

Abbe Museum is a short walk from the spring house. It is a very small building but has many relics of Indian days unearthed in various parts of the state. These include arrowheads, wampum made from channeled whelk or quahog shells, prehistoric cooking pot, and stone axes.

Be on a sharp lookout for the sign "Hull's Quarry." The road is to the left and you come upon it quickly. While there isn't too much to see here today, not so long ago 1,000 men were employed quarrying Maine granite for use in many buildings throughout the United States. Youngsters especially might find it interesting to see a quarry. The derricks, which lifted the huge blocks from the quarry, can still be seen.

♪ ♪ ♪

We drove into Northeast Harbor where there is a municipal pier, boats tugging at their moorings, a well-preened park, tennis courts, and benches where one can sit and watch the activity of the men that go to sea.

One of the most historical spots on the tour is Somesville where in 1761 the first settler landed and built his home. He was Abraham Somes, who sailed from Gloucester with his family.

Another "pretty little spot" off the Ocean Drive is aptly named: Pretty Marsh. It is a short drive among a heavy growth of big trees through which glimpses of the sparkling sea and darker marsh land make a pleasant contrast. Close by is Pretty Marsh Picnic Area.

All through the region ample picnic facilities have been provided and during the height of the summer season they are heavily patronized.

Park naturalists are ready to assist visitors in nature walks and boat trips. One of the delightful boating outings is the 30-mile sail from Frenchman Bay to Little Cranberry Island where is located the park's Islesford Historical Museum. The park officials hold outdoor evening campfire programs with illustrated lectures at two park campgrounds near Bar Harbor and Southwest Harbor.

Acadia National Park, originally known as Lafayette, came into being by an Act of Congress in 1919, the first national park east of the Mississippi at that time.

Bar Harbor, gateway to the park, has been a vacation retreat for Americans for a hundred or more years. Right after the Civil War steamboat service was started between Boston. Railroad buffs will recall with longing the famed "Bar Harbor Express" which provided luxurious rail travel to New York with connections for Boston and Philadelphia.

Now the steamship and rail services, have given way to the automobile. However, the imposing car and passenger ferry Bluenose of the Canadian National plies daily between Bar Harbor and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. Air service also brings in hundreds of visitors each summer to the Bar Harbor Airport from Boston and New York.

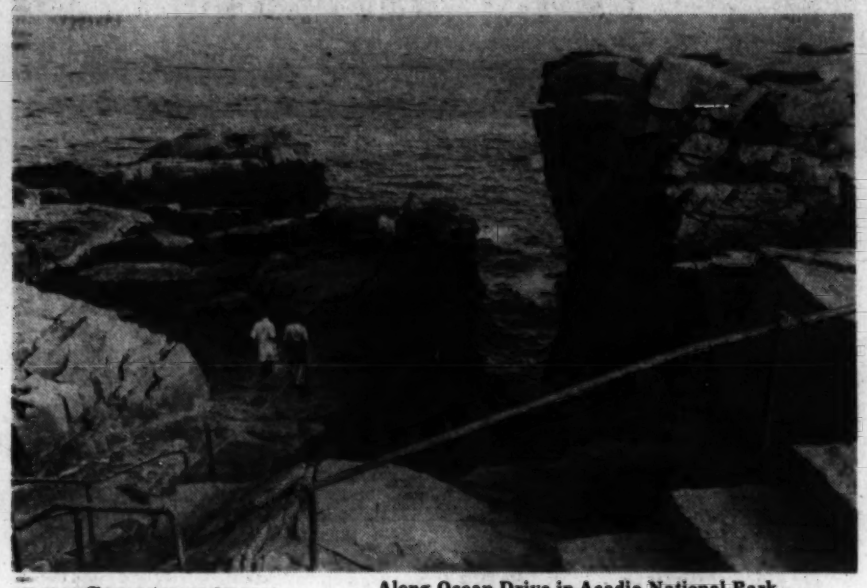
♪ ♪ ♪

Accommodations here range from the simple "boarding house" to cozy inns to a large selection of motels. Yet during the height of the season there are not enough rooms to care for the visitors who flock here to get a taste of old New England coupled with the happy combination of a national park, the mountains and the sea.

Nowhere in New England, unless it is on Massachusetts' Cape Cod and North Shore, can the lover of sea food dine any better. Lobsters, of course, are the tantalizing main dish. Other sea foods such as clams and a variety of fresh fish are offered on every restaurant menu.

A leisurely tour around Bar Harbor reveals some stately mansions that are reminders of those days when "city folks" seeking leisurely vacations came here and built their summer homes.

From all I can observe future generations will be coming to Bar Harbor and Mt. Desert Island just as their forebears did—and enjoy it just as much.



Seascape in Maine

Along Ocean Drive in Acadia National Park, visitors stop off here when the tide is running to hear the boom caused by air entrapped by the Atlantic surf at Thunder Hole.

Summer outings for rail fans

Among the railroads

Some interesting midsummer trips have been announced for New England rail fans.

First is a Down-East doubleheader July 27-28, providing an unusual opportunity to ride trains in Maine. On Saturday, the 27th, the trip will be over the Bangor & Aroostook from Northern Maine Junction to Brownville Junction and return. There will be a guided tour of the Derby car shops.

The train will have open gondolas with chairs, and cabooses will also be in the consist. Fares are $7 for adults and $4 for children.

The next day, a "Seagull Special" will operate over the Belfast & Moosehead Lake from Belfast to Burnham Junction and return. Fares are adults, $4; children, $2.

For both trips, the departure time is 10 a.m. with return at 4 p.m. Tickets may be obtained from the Downeast Railroad Club, Box 285, Brunswick, Maine 04011.

On Aug. 4, the first steam-powered passenger train in nearly 20 years will run over the New York, New Haven & Hartford from Danbury to Canaan, Conn. The train will leave Danbury at 11 a.m. and return at 8:15 p.m. There will be connecting train service from New York both ways. Passengers will have three hours in Canaan where "Canaan Old Railroad Days" will be in progress.

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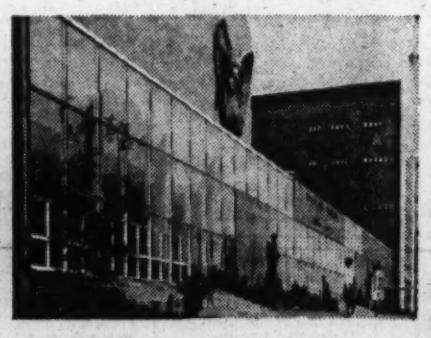

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'Not what it used to be'

Rail ride likened to rolling of a ship

READERS REPLY

To the travel editor:

This letter is in response to your most interesting and true article concerning that relic, "The New England States."

In both 1966 and 1967, it was my delight and rare experience to be a passenger on this train.

The scenery was beautiful, after we crossed the Hudson River on our eastward trips. Before this, I viewed mostly colored smoke rising from tall chimneys, graveyards for junk, and old deserted stations.

The food was at least hot, but it did not correspond with its price tag. I would like to have seen what I was eating, but we sat engulfed in smoke. I wanted to be at ease while eating, for there was nowhere to go except back to my room. If one did not hang on to his plate or cup, it would disappear into oblivion. Being a Scot, I wanted to get the entire benefit out of the cost of the meal. Not wanting them to think I was interfering with this well-established assembly line, I retired to my room and sat looking at the twilight. Then up to heaven, for me, on the golden ladder. As I climbed this lofty summit, the ladder swayed back and forth in perfect rhythm with the racing wheels. Reaching the top of the ladder, my head suddenly met with the ceiling, and there resounded a sound like a big bass drum. Oh, that I might have known that this would be repeated each time up, on both trips, two years in succession. I awoke in the middle of the night with the surprising thought that I was on a boat, for I rolled back and forth from head to foot. Finally it was time for breakfast. My choice of juice was either orange or orange.

All this was bearable on two occasions, but, "there'll be some changes made" on the next trip East. Really, looking back on the whole thing, it reminds me of the "one-hoss shay."

What there was of help was cheerful and courteous. The linens, tablecloths, and napkins were clean, but the cars themselves needed not only a broom, but a mop, or just other cars. Lets face it, this train isn't what it used to be.

It is sad to see the trains losing their place to airplanes and that people no longer seem to have the time to travel by train. I am always ready to accept change if it is good, but I will always have a warm place in my heart for those rides I have had through this picturesque country of ours.

(Mrs.) Bonnie J. Crowley
Los Angeles

To the travel editor:

In the June 18th Monitor you wrote of "Riding the Rails Once Again." I am most interested and hoping I too can ride the rails again. It is my favorite way of traveling. My father, grandfather, uncles, and cousins were all employees of the Soo Line and the Erie as well as friends of some officials of other roads. I've had many a pleasant trip in private cars. I don't expect to again have that privilege but just an old-fashioned sleeping car and a nice parlor car would more than satisfy me now. Air or bus travel cannot touch good train travel. I'm hoping it will return.

Thank you for your article.

Mrs. Helen Marsh
Titusville, Fla.

To the travel editor:

It was interesting to read Melita Knowles's article in the May 14th edition of the Monitor, and in particular, her reference to rail travel in Britain.

I have no wish to be in any way critical of Miss Knowles's article, but she has her facts on British Rail bargains for North American visitors slightly "off center."

British Rail offers two incentives to North Americans to travel by rail in Britain:

1. Britrail pass—which offers completely unlimited first-class rail travel throughout the United Kingdom for 15 days for $50 or one month for $75.

2. Thriftrail coupons — which offer 1,000 miles of second-class rail travel for $30 or a $45 book of coupons which will buy 1,500 miles of second-class travel or 1,000 miles of first-class travel.

It might well be that your readers will be interested in these additional facts and they should also note that Eurailpasses are not valid in the British Isles, only on the Continent.

H. W. Gates
Deputy Traffic Manager

To the travel editor:

Hurray! I read with great interest your report on the New England trains as we took that train in 1962 on our way to Boston, and it was awful. The roadbed is what needed repairs. It was like riding a bronco from here. In fact, the bedroom upper berth was like a toy rocking horse. . . . It is such a lovely trip to Boston, and we don't like the planes and so we haven't been able to go again. . . . We oldsters like the comfort and leisure of a clean and well-serviced train. . . .

Mrs. D. Andersen
Phoenix, Ariz.

To the travel editor:

We hear much of rising anti-Americanism in Japan but my seven weeks here have been filled with kindness and hospitality. I have been a guest many times in Japanese homes with sukiyaki and all the trimmings! Lovely gifts and sincere friendship have been my lot because love was expressed and returned. If more Americans would leave American military bases and meet Japanese (instead of each other) much good would result.

Francis Joseph Bassett
Tokyo

New motels in Hawaii

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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By Burt Irwin

Gondola jam

Gondoliers ply their sweeps, carrying tourists past the palaces lining the Grand Canal in Venice, Italy. The canal is but one of more than 150 in Venice. The horse smiling at the gondolas is part of the Peggy Guggenheim collection.

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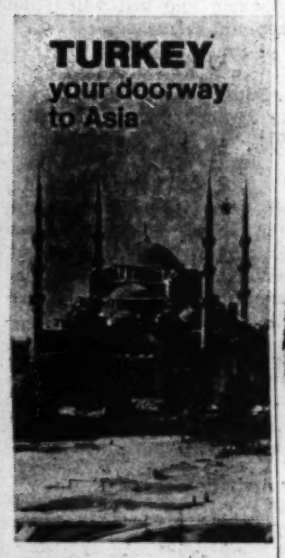

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About an English garden

With no effort at all we can mind our own business. Whether it's due to admirable English reserve or something less worthy, we can refrain from talking to strangers, offering opinions (except to television interviewers), or letting our hair down.

We can suffer in silence (our own that is) when the neighbor's dog howls all day, and we raise no more than an eyebrow when local children fail to keep ball, cat, rabbit, kite, tortoise and fireworks under proper restraint.

But when it comes to gardens the whole system breaks down.

♪ ♪ ♪

Firstly, everyone, even the most casual passer-by, assumes a manorial right of supervision over any garden his eyes light upon. People will stop, and openly admire or criticize a front garden. They don't mind if they're overheard either, and that's a bit unnerving.

Moreover, any viewer can tell at a glance that gardens promote a prodigious amount of sharing or interference. You can see a certain clump of peonies repeated down one side of a street, the identical shade of chrysanthemum blooming identically late in another row of gardens. Where people would hesitate to offer a neighbor some of their wallpaper, and would flinch from wearing identical clothes, they feel easy about offering plants, cuttings and shoots.

One of our neighbors was a marvelous gardener. Quick as a ferret and as hard as a horse, she was outside in all weathers, and at nearly eighty could still, as she boasted, "strip a tree without bruising an apple and string hop-poles with the best of them."

She not only managed her own garden but found plenty of time to organize ours. I could scarcely get hoe to weed before she was out telling me how to dig, when and where to plant, and offering me the wherewithal. Once, when frost threatened and I was too cowardly to venture out, I saw her nip spryly over the fence, cover my rhubarb with straw and an old bucket, and nip back again.

I was very greatful to her. If she had nipped in and organized the kitchen the reaction would have been different. Gardens can bring out the best in one — and sometimes the worst.

♪ ♪ ♪

Neighborly tolerance can be strained almost to breaking point by trees. I like trees, all over the place, any sort of trees, almost anywhere. But some people like tidiness more, and cut them down. When people cut down trees I feel impelled to offer a lament. A lyric for the beauty of the blossom, a paean for the spread of the leaves, a psalm for the birds that lodge therein, and a lament for the loss.

That is not in the best tradition of minding one's own business, but as it concerns a garden the difference of opinion need not cause a permanent rift.

But a garden boundary is a different matter. It takes a great deal of ingenuity and compromise to agree with one's neighbors about the positioning and nature of the never-to-be-altered division between their territory and one's own. Some people like fences, so you can choose wattle, or larch-lap, or interwoven, or chestnut spiles; but you still may not have pleased the fellow who has to look at the reverse side. Some people like hedges, and you may select from privet or beech, or holly or fir, and if you are clever you may select one your neighbor does not eschew. But the height of it? That's one for Solomon.

And the precise definition of the boundary is an even keener problem. For an Englishman an exact and seeable boundary is an absolute necessity, and about it he is as fiercely protective as a robin.

♪ ♪ ♪

You have only to look at any section of English countryside to see that it has always been so. You see arable land neatly separated by hedges, and lowland segmented by ditches (not only for drainage) and hills so crisscrossed by dry-stone walls that a sheep can scarcely turn round between them.

English towns and houses are segmented also. The medieval town of Winchelsea, based on squares neatly separated by clearly-defined streets, was a planner's dream even then. And Tudor gardens, where each bed was perfectly pelmeted in privet and box, followed the same ideal. Even when gardeners of the 18th century opened up the landscape to create enchanting vistas, they could not resist digging cunningly concealed boundaries which for some reason they called ha-has.

♪ ♪ ♪

One wonders whether Englishmen have this need for boundaries because they are island-dwellers. The sea around has been a welcome protection for centuries, and there appears to be no folk-memory of the time when the Channel was dry land.

It is a tempting conjecture but it does appear open to challenge. The Japanese, for instance, are island-dwellers, and they are happy in houses that have no internal walls. Movable paper partitions may be decorative, harmonious, useful, as beautiful as the houses they form a part of. But they make an Englishman uneasy.

And the Gilbertese are island-dwellers. Their tiny coral islets, flung down across the central Pacific like beads from a broken necklace, are divided under a complicated system of land-ownership. Yet there is nothing to show who owns what. There are no notices against trespassers, no fences, no posts. Perhaps a landlord goes out and counts his palm trees as farmers count sheep. Maybe he even has a special vocabulary for counting with, as the fell-farmers do when they begin "yon, tan, tethera" as the sheep go past.

But there are a lot of disputes about land in the Islands, which is perhaps due to the lack of discernible boundaries. Maybe if, centuries ago, some ineradicable fences had been run across the deserts of the world, warlike nomadic tribes would have stayed peacefully by their oases. But when the only boundaries were supported by memory and hearsay, and the only tracks were remade after each sandstorm, men's boundary-making instincts must have been under constant provocation.

♪ ♪ ♪

That, no doubt, is why Englishmen stand so firmly by their walls and fences and gates. Partly it is the individual's instinct to cover his back, a dim recollection of the old shield-wall of fighting men.

Partly it is his desire to live quietly and privately among his fellows. So when open-plan front gardens are required by local bylaws, each householder plants shrubs in neat lines dividing his land from his neighbor's. He admires the handsome, expansive, friendly style of American gardens, but he cannot live with them.

And when communal areas are provided at the bases of new flats, for laundry, it is not long before someone paints careful lines down the length of them. Then that someone puts a number at the head of each strip, corresponding to the numbers of the flats.

A similar system was used in medieval villages when land was shared out in a strip-system. As Englishmen have long memories, boundaries are obviously here to stay. Perhaps rights pertaining to gardens and fences were covered by Magna Carta?

J. BOULTWOOD

Cloverleaf

Where throughways meet, where traffics flow,
The latest four-leaf clovers grow.
Where six-lane highways intersect,
One north to south, one east to west,
The cloverleaf exfoliates
In overlapping figure eights.

The superhighways' super-plant
Is functional, and forms, I grant,
An arc of beauty, loop and leaf
Symmetrical beyond belief,
But in its beauty I am met
With mingled feelings of regret.

A cloverleaf, day in day out,
That knows nor bud, nor bloom, nor sprout,
Nor manufactures chlorophyll,
That feels no life along the line
But will not wither on the vine,
I grieve to think it never will.

VICTOR HOWES

The quality of storm

This far roll of thunder
turns to old sounds again—
the soft spattering that prickled our feet
in the rank grass of the barnyard.

In the sudden pour,
dry dust jumped with wetness
and we danced and ran in the rain
until the house called us.
The horse was safe in the barn
and the chickens huddled.

We asked but never questioned:
What is rain?
What is thunder?

The horse that stomped and whinnied
has turned white. He has flown
where horses of the sky
thunder over the singing ceiling.
He brings the lash of old rain
on a new window
that opens back to the sweet ozone of hills darkening
and the dance of puddles
and the field of hay
blowing years away.

BURNHAM EATON

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Both pictures by courtesy of the artist

"THE HARVEST": *Oil by Victor Correa*

"The Harvest" is by Victor Correa, a young painter originally from Brazil, later a student at the Brooklyn Museum and now again living in his native country.

Beneath a smoky and ominous sky, the farmer stacks his shocks of corn, a dark silhouette against the last glow of sun upon the horizon. Poetically and tenderly Correa sets the solitary figure in the midst of overwhelming elements of earth and heavens. He always seems to be aware of the forces of nature, and whether he describes them in oils or pastels, or even in acrylic, he gets an effect of elemental power.

"Backyard in Recife" (a town on the east coast of Brazil) reminds one of the problem in painting the "Six Persimmons" of the great Chinese artist Mu' Chi—a problem of placing six similar objects in perfect composition. Correa has managed to compose six lighted windows in an arrangement as satisfying as the ancient Chinese classic. Five of the windows are lit by a yellow glow, and the sixth carries a bluish shadow.

When producing the Recife works —he did thirty in two weeks—he was so impressed by the poverty of the region that he tried to show the world through his pictures the poignant and difficult situation there. He said: "Forgive me, I disagree with you in reference to painting happy scenes. Every artist is a critic and has a great desire to better humanity. Because of this I show poverty in my paintings. . . . I must try to help. . . . One day we will have a little of the dream which we call civilization without war or crisis."

Correa received a scholarship at the Brooklyn Museum of Art in 1961. Since then he has exhibited widely, taking part in Pan-American competitions and winning many awards. He is a member of the Artists Equity Association.

PATRICIA BOYD WILSON

"BACKYARD IN RECIFE": *Pastel by Victor Correa*

Activity that rests

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Oh, for strength and rest!" is humanity's cry. Isaiah must have heard the same plaint, for he answered it thus (Isaiah 40:28): "Hast thou not known? hast thou not heard, that the everlasting God, the Lord, the Creator of the ends of the earth, fainteth not, neither is weary?" Following this proclamation that God's unbounded activity does not weary Him, the prophet explained that the way for mankind to renew their strength and energy is to wait upon the Lord.

Can anyone really believe Isaiah meant that one should sit with folded hands or sleep away the time waiting for something miraculous to happen? When one is waiting upon the Lord, he is seeking to understand God and to obey Him by manifesting His nature.

Let one who feels weary actively wait upon the Lord instead of seeking release in idleness. Such a one needs a regenerated, uplifted consciousness, not a stupefied one. In fact, he needs to awaken to real consciousness, the consciousness of his true identity as the reflection of Spirit, Love. This will enable him to reflect divine energy and to manifest Love's thought and action. The consciousness one should lose is the illusory sense of existence as material and discordant.

♪ ♪ ♪

Man, the perfect likeness of God, dwells in Spirit, not matter. Coexisting with God, good, man continuously reflects, or expresses, good. And such activity does not tire him. Nor does it tire the human being who acknowledges these truths with understanding and practices them through compassion, kindness, and service to others.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, reveals Mind as another name for God. She declares in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 519): "God rests in action. Imparting has not impoverished, can never impoverish, the divine Mind. No exhaustion follows the action of this Mind, according to the apprehension of divine Science. The highest and sweetest rest, even from a human standpoint, is in holy work." Many people today, through awakening in a degree to the truth of being and forgetting self in a labor of love, are experiencing sweet release from fatigue.

♪ ♪ ♪

At one time the writer, believing she had lost happiness because a loved one had failed her, was suffering from weakness and despair. She learned that neither sleep, physical recreation, nor will power could restore her strength and still the sense of unrest. During this period a friend asked her for prayerful help.

The thought came, "How can I help another when I myself am so miserable?" Then, turning to God in deep humility, she opened the Bible and Science and Health. She forgot self in firmly clinging to the truths she read. She held steadfastly to divine Love's all-presence, all-power, and all-action. She denied, generally and specifically, the illusion of discord on the basis that God's spiritual, immortal creation is the only creation and that He holds it eternally harmonious and intact.

She studied the teachings and works of Christ Jesus and rejoiced in his promise recorded in John 14:12, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father." When the friend called to report freedom, the writer found that she too, through an illumined consciousness and self-abnegation, was free and refreshed.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mrs. Eddy writes in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 19): "To the burdened and weary, Jesus saith: 'Come unto me.' O glorious hope! there remaineth a rest for the righteous, a rest in Christ, a peace in Love. The thought of it stills complaint; the heaving surf of life's troubled sea foams itself away, and underneath is a deep-settled calm."

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Portuguese. Twice a month an article on Christian Science appears in a Portuguese translation.]

Atividade repousante

[This is a Portuguese translation of "Activity that rests," appearing on this page]

Tradução do artigo religioso publicado em inglês nesta página
[As traduções em português são publicadas quinzenalmente]

Por "vigor e repouso" clama a humanidade! Isaías deve ter ouvido êsse mesmo clamor, pois respondeu dizendo (Isaías 40:28): "Não sabes, não ouviste que o eterno Deus, o Senhor, o Criador dos fins da terra, nem se cansa nem se fatiga?" Após declarar que a atividade ilimitada de Deus não O fatigava, o profeta explicou que, para renovar seu vigor e energia, a humanidade necessita confiar no Senhor.

Porventura alguém realmente crerá que Isaías quizesse dizer que devemos sentar de braços cruzados ou despendiçar nosso tempo dormindo, à espera de que alguma coisa miraculosa ocorra? Quando esperamos no Senhor, procuramos compreender Deus e obedecê-Lo, manifestando Sua natureza.

Aquêle que se sinta cansado, que espere ativamente no Senhor, ao invés de buscar alívio na ociosidade. Tal indivíduo necessita de uma consciência regenerada, elevada, e não de uma consciência entorpecida. Na verdade, necessita despertar para a consciência pròpriamente dita, a consciência de sua identidade verdadeira como reflexo do Espírito, o Amor. Êsse despertar o capacitará a refletir a energia divina e a manifestar o pensamento e a ação do Amor. O que devemos perder é o sentido ilusório de existência como sendo material e discordante.

♪ ♪ ♪

O homem, a perfeita semelhança de Deus, mora no Espírito e não na matéria. Coexistindo com Deus, o bem, o homem reflete ou expressa continuamente o bem. E essa atividade não o cansa. Nem cansa o ser humano que reconhece essas verdades por meio da compreensão e as pratica através de compaixão e bondade, servindo aos outros.

Mary Baker Eddy, a Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã*, revela que Mente é um outro nome para designar Deus. Ela declara em *Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras* (p. 519): "Deus descansa em atividade. Dar nunca empobreceu e não pode nunca empobrecer a Mente divina. Nenhuma exaustão resulta da atividade dessa Mente, de acôrdo com a compreensão da Ciência divina. O descanso mais sublime e mais suave, até mesmo de um ponto de vista humano, encontra-se em trabalho sagrado." Muitas pessoas hoje em dia, através de um despertar gradativo para a verdade do ser e esquecendo-se de si próprias quando trabalhando por prazer, experimentam suave libertação da fadiga.

♪ ♪ ♪

Uma vez a autora, crendo haver perdido a felicidade porque uma pessoa amada a desapontara, sofria de fraqueza e desespêro. Aprendeu que nem o sono, nem a recreação física nem a fôrça de vontade poderiam restaurar seu vigor e silenciar seu sentimento de inquietação. Nessa oportunidade uma pessoa amiga lhe pediu auxílio por meio da oração.

Veio-lhe o pensamento: "Como posso ajudar alguém quando eu mesma me sinto tão infeliz"? Então, voltando-se para Deus em profunda humildade, abriu a Bíblia e *Ciência e Saúde*. Esqueceu-se de si mesma enquanto se apegava firmemente às verdades que lia. Prendeu-se inabalàvelmente ao Amor divino sempre presente, todo poderoso e todo atuante. Negou, genérica e especificamente, a ilusão de discórdia, partindo da base de que a criação espiritual e imortal de Deus é a única criação, e que Deus a mantém harmoniosa e intata para sempre.

Estudou os pensamentos e as obras de Cristo Jesus e rejubilou-se em sua promessa relatada em João 14:12: "Aquêle que crê em mim, fará também as obras que eu faço, e outras maiores fará, porque eu vou para junto do Pai." Quando a amiga a chamou para dizer que se encontrava livre, a autora constatou que ela também, através de uma consciência iluminada e de abnegação própria, se libertara e se revigorara.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mrs. Eddy escreveu em sua *Message to The Mother Church for 1902* — Mensagem a A Igreja Mãe, 1902 (p. 19): "Aos sobrecarregados e cansados Jesus disse: "Vinde a mim". Ó esperança gloriosa! ali há repouso para o justo, um repouso em Cristo, uma paz no Amor. Êsse pensamento silencia o clamor; a estrondosa rebentação do conturbado mar da vida desfaz-se espumejando, e por baixo há uma calma profundamente estabelecida."

*Christian *Science:* pronuncia-se — Cristian Çai'ens.

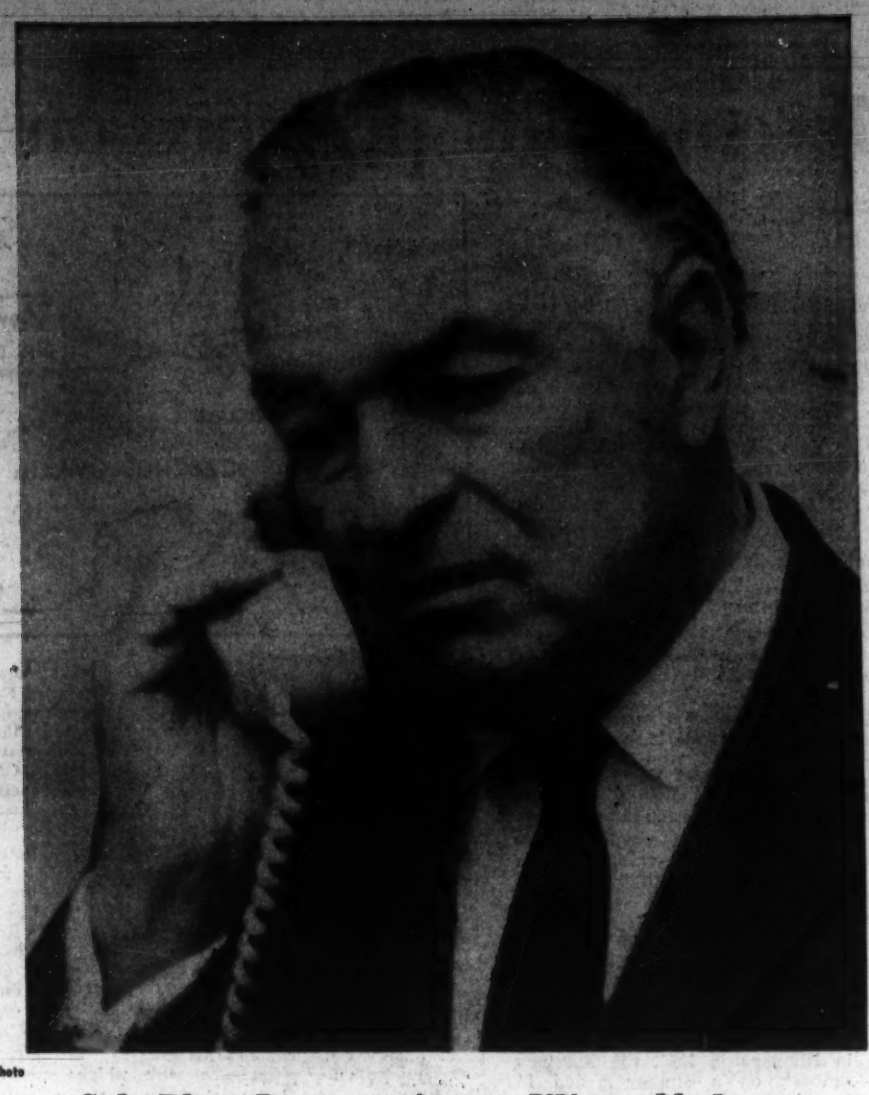
A tradução do livro-texto para o português, ou seja, "Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras" de Mary Baker Eddy, é publicada com as páginas em português confrontando as páginas em inglês. Pode ser adquirida numa Sala de Leitura da Ciência Cristã, ou escrevendo-se a Clem W. Collins, Publishers' Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, EE. UU., 02115.

Para informações relativas a demais literatura em português sôbre a Ciência Cristã, dirija-se a The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, EE. UU. 02115.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section • *Tuesday, July 16, 1968*

An explosion in Latin America is unlikely — but not impossible. This is the view of Galo Plaza Lasso, the new secretary-general of the Organization of American States, who sees his role in the organization as "a strong one." Were it not so, he would not have accepted the position.



OAS photo

Galo Plaza Lasso . . . former UN troubleshooter

New secretary-general

OAS revamp ahead?

By James Nelson Goodsell

Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

GALO PLAZA LASSO SAYS HE DOES not believe "we will have an explosion" in Latin America because he is convinced the hemisphere will undergo "a peaceful revolution."

The new secretary-general of the Organization of American States, who took over the post just two months ago, warns, however, that unless the peaceful revolution does indeed take place, such an explosion could well occur. "It is not necessarily out of the picture," he says.

But the genial Ecuadorian diplomat, who comes to his new post with years of United Nations experience behind him, is "on balance hopeful" about the future of the Americas and the ability of the Western Hemisphere nations to carry out basic social and economic reforms in the years immediately ahead.

In the course of a wide-ranging interview with The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Plaza made these points:

- He sees his role in the OAS as "a strong one," adding that he would not have taken the job if he had not been convinced that the hemisphere community wanted just such leadership.
- He believes that Latin America's present trend is leftist, although not Communist, and that this trend is occasioned by a general desire "to make necessary changes" in the economic and social conditions of Latin America.
- He says that he hopes Canada will gradually assume more of a hemisphere role, even to becoming an OAS member, adding: "I do think Canada belongs on our side."

Mr. Plaza, who faces a variety of difficult administrative problems with the OAS, is currently on the first of several missions which will eventually take him to every OAS member-nation except for Cuba.

He sees these visits as an opportunity for him to "get to know the OAS nations and to learn what interests them individually and collectively."

Then, he says, "I will be in a better position to state my own ideas on what the OAS ought to be doing in the hemisphere. . . . Until then, I am withholding judgments."

Competition faced

In any event, Mr. Plaza, who is a former President of his Andean nation, expects his tenure as OAS secretary-general to be a vigorous one. "That's how I view my election," he adds.

His election to the top hemisphere job came after a stormy three months of bickering in OAS councils—and not until a bitter stalemate had been broken.

It took six ballots during those three months to finally elect Mr. Plaza to take over from Uruguay's José A. Mora, who had held the office for 12 years. Most OAS observers, as well as many key members of the organization's permanent staff, see Mr. Plaza's selection as a good one.

But there were many moments during the election struggle when it seemed likely that another candidate would be named. Panama's Eduardo Ritter Aislán, whose prestige was far from that of Mr. Plaza, came within two votes of being elected. Moreover, Venezuela put forward a strong candidate of its own in Marcos Falcón Briceño. During the campaign, a high OAS official was fired on charges of trying to coerce an OAS ambassador to vote for Mr. Ritter. And the OAS secretariat came under suspicion as reports of financial malfeasance spread.

Thus, Mr. Plaza took office at a time when the OAS structure was somewhat in disarray.

During his first weeks in office, he has tried to boost organizational morale. "I plan few immediate changes," he says in commenting on his efforts to assure the OAS secretariat that he does not plan drastic overhauls of the staff structure. "No one is going to lose his job if he is a good man," he adds.

But this does not mean he will let the OAS secretariat remain in its present situation. It needs streamlining, according to most observers.

And Mr. Plaza seems to agree.

Transition seen

During the two-hour luncheon interview, he stressed over and over again a feeling that the OAS needs decisive leadership and that he expects to give the organization just that—both internally and externally.

The OAS, he argues, is in a "period of transition." Taking note of the organization's charter reforms which were approved at Buenos Aires in February, 1967, Mr. Plaza says these should be in full force by the end of the year. By that time, 15 nations will have ratified the changes which are designed to modernize the structure of the OAS and to bring the organization more into the economic and social arena—a major preoccupation of the nations of Latin America in recent years.

The new charter provisions, which have been ratified by nine nations already, limit the secretary-general's term to five years, halving it from the previous 10 years.

Although Mr. Plaza was elected under the old provisions, he sees his assignment as a five-year job. "I understand my election was for five years," is the way he puts it. "After all, 10 years would be a ball-and-chain assignment," he adds, "and I am not interested in that."

Concern voiced

Mr. Plaza is quite at home with English, just as he is with the Spanish spoken in his own nation and throughout much of the hemisphere. Born in the United States and educated in both Ecuador and the United States, Mr. Plaza was at one time his nation's ambassador to Washington. And between 1948 and 1952, he served as his nation's chief executive.

In recent years, he has been a United Nations troubleshooter—handling difficult assignments with widespread acclaim in Lebanon, the Congo, Cyprus, and elsewhere.

His closeness to the United States was one of the arguments against him during the protracted vote in the OAS on the secretary generalship. Many in Latin America worry about the big nation "to the north," a natural tendency considering the importance of the United States in world affairs and the dominance of Washington in many hemisphere issues.

"It is a problem of size," Mr. Plaza contends. "It is like taking a bath with an elephant, but that is the situation that exists."

However, Mr. Plaza does not complain about the situation. He recognizes the heavy United States dominance, saying "the United States weight must be felt."

At the same time, he is not uncritical of Washington's role in the hemisphere. For example, he argues that the United States intervention in the Dominican Republic in 1965 caused serious concern among Latin Americans and that Washington would probably think twice before again attempting such a step.

"I don't think the Dominican Republic story could happen again," he says.

Economy expands

He adds that the Dominican intervention in which the OAS was caught up added to the hemisphere organization's dilemma. "That more than anything else helped the OAS hit bottom," he argues.

Still the Dominican story is having a fairly good ending in some respects—the nation's economy is expanding, some of the scars of the 1965 crisis have been removed. But, he warns that "the damage that was caused by the United States intervention is still very much evident."

Like many Latin Americans, Mr. Plaza is also concerned that Congress will seriously cut back on United States commitments in the hemisphere.

In fact, several times during the interview, he cautioned against any slowdown in the present United States or Latin-American commitments to the Alliance for Progress—the massive effort initiated by the late President Kennedy to solve basic economic and social needs in the hemisphere.

"Time is against us," he said. "We cannot afford to slow down."

If there is a slowdown, he added, it will show up after 1969—and won't appear immediately. He seemed to be warning that cutbacks in commitments today would not be accompanied by any immediate effect since many programs are arranged a year or so in advance.

Mr. Plaza hopes Canada will move toward membership in the OAS, but does not see any immediate effort to join. Along with his trips throughout Latin America and into the United States, he would also like to visit Canada.

Reluctance explained

Mr. Plaza says there are a number of reasons for Canada's reluctance to join the OAS, including its "profitable business with Cuba."

Cuba is an OAS member, but the present government of Premier Fidel Castro has been excluded from participation in the OAS because of charges of Cuban subversive activities throughout the hemisphere.

The OAS secretary-general sees Canada's dilemma as one of either backing the United States or playing a totally independent role on such issues as Cuba.

Looking over the hemisphere at this moment, Mr. Plaza says he would like to see a greater stress put on land reform and on tax reform in many of the countries. But he argues against land reform "unless land reform means greater production. . . . Otherwise Latin America cannot afford it."

He adds that Latin Americans have got to act now on these reforms. "Many of the countries cannot wait; they cannot afford to make mistakes, but many of these changes are expensive and need financial assists."

Still Mr. Plaza is hopeful.

An optimism prevails in much that he says, despite a deep concern about the critical problems of Latin America.

Mr. Plaza is working long hours in connection with his work, rising early and putting in a full day at his office in the Pan American Union building here in Washington.

"Basically, I'm a farmer," he says, "and farming has been and is my life. It's the way I've earned my living," he adds as he explains that he rises about 5 o'clock each morning.

He concludes that his new work, while far different from the farming in which he has long been engaged in Ecuador, is going to be worthwhile:

"I somehow think that I will not be wasting my time."

OAS photo

Former Secretary-General José A. Mora with Mr. Plaza

How to get elected by really trying

. . . . From the bookshelf

Politics Battle Plan, by Herbert M. Baus and William B. Ross. New York: The Macmillan Company. $7.95.

By Richard L. Strout

In this most curious election year, one is inclined to search the titles of new political volumes with extra interest in the hope of finding The Volume that will put a handle on all that's happened and may yet happen.

It was with such a hope that I opened "Politics Battle Plan" a couple of days after George Romney dropped out of the presidential race. By the time I finished it four months later, four months spent on the campaign trail reporting, President Johnson had also dropped out, Hubert Humphrey had dropped in, Nelson Rockefeller had dropped out and then back in again, Eugene McCarthy had kept astounding the experts and dismaying the pollsters anew almost weekly, the tragic death of Robert. F. Kennedy had occurred, and Rockefeller had begun pretending he was a new Kennedy.

What Herbert M. Baus and William B. Ross have done is to present an interesting how-to-do-it manual for approaching election campaigns of both live candidates and also for referenda issues. They have drawn on their own broad experience as one of the ever-growing number of campaign management teams (they were, for example, a part of Barry Goldwater's successful California primary election effort in 1964, the only primary he won) to discuss the A-B-C's of putting together a campaign, staffing it, financing it, propagandizing it, stocking it with properly researched and packaged issues.

Had the authors been content to present only a how-to-do-it manual, their book would have been more successful, in one reader's view. However, they have chosen to pad it with often shallow historical allusions ("Julius Caesar, starting with neither wealth nor power, won by becoming supreme politician and general of his time . . ."), and much of what they write of present day political figures smacks of a second-rate rewrite job from poorly organized newspaper and magazine clips and excerpts from other books.

That criticism aside, the book does have practical value, as evidenced by its presence among the volumes in the research department of the Eugene McCarthy campaign, which for so long has operated with an almost total dearth of political pros.

Apart from a wealth of detail on how to go about such campaign fillups as, for example, ticker tape parades (they don't just happen; you must buy bales of shredded paper and have volunteers or paid staffers cart them high up in buildings and dump them out at just the precise moment, or get employees of the building to do the dumping), the authors offer several basic conclusions anyone thinking of mounting a campaign should remember.

No matter how skillful a campaign, chance is the constant hand maiden of politics, which 1968 has underscored repeatedly. Also, the authors suggest, he who spends most, and most skillfully, will usually win. Since 1904, when the two major parties began filing presidential campaign expense reports, the bigger spender has won ten elections and lost six. However, the authors points out: "Four of these losses were to Franklin D. Roosevelt and no amount of money could have beaten him; one of those losses was by Barry Goldwater and no amount of money could have saved him." (Only other underspender to win was Harry S Truman). They also conclude that he who tries hardest usually comes out on top. "So often," they write, "the strongest, most persistent effort becomes the winning effort."

Of course, without a decent candidate such points can be meaningless, and the authors list at least nine qualities they feel a potential winner should possess: charisma, acumen, nerve, desire, integrity derring-do, arithmetic (that is, is there a chance of winning to begin with?), telepathy (or political instinct: saying the right thing at the right time, gauging the public, etc.), and experience. It is no accident that the first letters of these words, strung together in proper order, spell "Candidate"—a human form that invariably can use a well-honed politics battle plan.

Moscow puts pressure on Prague

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

Even if Soviet troops are completely evacuated from Czechoslovakia it appears that the Kremlin's war of nerves against Prague will be intensified.

While the movement of Soviet troops out of Czechoslovakia was once more halted over the weekend and then resumed on Monday East German, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Soviet, and Polish party chiefs were meeting in Warsaw for a Cominform-style "tribunal" to decide what next in their bid to halt Prague's reform movement.

Threat implied

The Czechoslovak leaders who are meeting pressure with calm refused to attend. They had already "defended themselves" at one such session in Dresden four months ago and they have done much explaining since.

This time they rejected another "summit" but offered instead to meet any of their bloc partners on a bilateral basis.

Twenty years ago the Yugoslavs were similarly invited to a meeting called to judge their heresies. They too refused to go.

Parallels have thus far seemed academic and today there is no Cominform from which the Czechoslovaks can be expelled. But the threat implied by the Warsaw meeting is similar.

The Yugoslav's expulsion in 1948 was followed by an economic blockade which would have succeeded had not Belgrade turned West for support and received it.

It still seems inconceivable that after 1948 and the costly price to their world image in Hungary in 1956, the Russians might embark on a similar action in Czechoslovakia.

Reasons listed

Military intervention may be out of question. But no one can say so with certainty, though from conversations with Soviet diplomats one gains an impression that it is not military action which is contemplated. They leave no doubt, however, that some kind of action is at hand.

This view is suported by:

- The speed with which the warsaw meeting convened after Prague refused to meet its critics.
- The tone of bloc press comment.
- The extreme vehemence with which the Russians—even in private—attack the Czechoslovak leaders.
- The alarm approaching panic with which they profess to view developments in Prague.

By Jean Forbes, staff cartographer

A Soviet maneuver?

Soviet troops scheduled to leave Czechoslovakia for East Germany after Warsaw Pact exercises halted over the weekend before resuming their exit Monday. There was speculation that the delay was a Soviet ploy to pressure Czechoslovak leaders to slow the pace of their democratization process.

"Poland," Trybuna Ludu, the official Polish United Workers' Party newspaper, said Sunday, it cannot look indifferently at the movement for reform in neighboring Czechoslovakia.

Resistance by the East European countries to the imperialist interference directed at Czechoslovakia is in the best interests of them all.

"Our nation paid too great a contribution in lives in defeating the Third Reich to look on indifferently at what is happening across our southern border."

Privately, some Soviet diplomats comment that events in Czechoslovakia since January are the result of some sinister "imperialist plot" to separate the country from the Warsaw alliance and link it to the West.

Reforms opposed

Kosygin heats Prague faceoff

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm

Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin has publicly associated himself with a Pravda article expressing alarm over "counter-revolutionary forces" in Czechoslovakia.

As a new confrontation shaped up between Prague's reform-minded leaders and Moscow's champions of Communist orthodoxy, Mr. Kosygin made a carefully worded statement at a crowded press conference here Saturday, which was as remarkable for what it left out as for what it actually said. The Soviet Premier left Stockholm the same evening, cutting short his goodwill visit to Sweden by 12 hours.

"We believe the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia will not give up to anyone its leading role," Mr. Kosygin said. "Any encroachment upon the socialist order in Czechoslovakia will doubtless meet with a strong rebuff from the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Czechoslovak people."

Mr. Kosygin was answering a reporter who had asked whether the Soviet Premier felt the leading role of the Communist Party in Czechoslovakia was being seriously threatened, and if so, whether the Soviet Union would intervene militarily or politically.

Later, another reporter asked him what he thought of democratic reforms being planned by the Czechoslovak Government and by the Czech party leadership.

Article cited

Instead of using the opportunity to praise present Prague leadership, or to distinguish it from those who, in the Soviet view, were undermining Communist rule in Czechoslovakia, Mr. Kosygin referred the reporter to a scorching Pravda article dated July 11 which, he said, reflects our attitude toward developments in Czechoslovakia.

The Pravda article attacked the militantly democratic manifesto entitled "two thousand words," published in Prague last month. It complained that some Czech leaders had taken a "two-faced position" on the manifesto. The Pravda article is considered the strongest manifestation of Soviet displeasure over the course of events in Czechoslovakia, which it compared to the tactics of "counterrevolutionary forces" in Hungary 12 years ago.

Since then Leonid I. Breshnev, General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, has gone to Warsaw for what appears to be a summit meeting of East European leaders. Mr. Kosygin arrived at the meeting Sunday.

Tongue slipped

In general Mr. Kosygin's press-conference statements took a tougher line than one he expressed at a relaxed meeting with reporters in the Swedish countryside the day before. This may indicate a general hardening of Soviet attitudes or at least an unwillingness to take new initiatives on many issues extraneous to Czechoslovakia until this overwhelming preoccupation has been settled in one way or another.

Perhaps reflecting the extent of this preoccupation, Mr. Kosygin twice let slip the word Czechoslovakia when he actually meant to speak of Sweden. Summing up his impressions of Sweden, for instance, he said, "The Czechoslovak standard of living is very high." Apologizing for his error, he said this was one case where he could not blame the interpreter. He corrected his mistake, then added, "The Czechoslovak standard of living is also high."

On the Arab-Israeli conflict Mr. Kosygin said, "So long as aggressive Israel occupies territory that does not belong to it, there can hardly be talks with it." The Soviet Union, he said, still favored a political solution to the conflict, but added it was "high time to demand that Israel fulfill to the letter" the United Nations resolution calling for its withdrawal from Arab lands.

The Soviet Premier drew a sharp distinction between American arms supply to Israel and Soviet military aid to Arab countries. Aid to Arabs was "just and fair," he said, while aid to Israel was "supplying the aggressor." American military aid to Israel "can only make the situation more complicated," he said, reciprocating a complain Washington has often lodged against Soviet arms deliveries to Arab states.

East Germany backed

Mr. Kosygin gave full support to East German visa and other restrictions on civilian access to West Berlin. At the same time, he seemed to want to tamp down the controversy aroused by these restrictions. Western military access to Berlin was guaranteed by four-power agreements, he said. These are being strictly honored.

German civilian access was another matter. "As you all realize," he said, "each sovereign state—and the German Democratic Republic is a sovereign state—has the right to establish whatever order it considers necessary for movements through its territory. It's the German Democratic Republic that has established those arrangements, and they must be met."

But when a reporter asked him whether this viewpoint would not mean East German control over British, French, and American civilian air flights to West Berlin, he riposted, "Why do you make such an assumption? Flights are proceeding normally. You are raising a new question altogether."

Mr. Kosygin reiterated previous Soviet statements about Vietnam. He expressed gratification over direct talks in Paris going on between American and North Vietnamese representatives. "We feel the talks should go on. And there should be a search for political solution to the problem of Vietnam." At the same time, North Vietnam was not a "vanquished state," and its demand for unconditional cessation of American bombing must be met he said.

Moscow rebuffs Bonn bid for nonaggression pacts

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn

Once again the Soviet Union has chilled West Germany's hopes of improving relations with the northern tier of Communist Europe.

The rebuff came in a barrage of preconditions which Bonn would be obliged to fulfill, if West Germany wished to exchange renunciation-of-force agreements with the Soviet Union.

Clearly the Soviets, together with the Poles and East Germans, intend to pursue their hostile policy toward Bonn, no matter how friendly West German relations with Romania, Yugolsavia, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria become.

Moscow outlined its terms in a memorandum dated July 5, just published by the Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia. The note replied to Bonn's earlier offer to negotiate nonaggression pacts with Communist states.

Frontier involved

Prior to such agreements, the July 5 memorandum declared, Bonn would have to recognize the sovereignty of the (Communist) German Democratic Republic.

Further, the Oder-Neisse line must be acknowledged as the permanent Polish-German frontier. The 1938 Munich agreement, which ceded parts of Czechoslovakia to Nazi Germany, also must be declared null and void from the beginning.

These last two problems Bonn one day may be able to work out satisfactorily with the Poles and Czechs respectively. Bonn and Prague already are inching toward agreement on the Munich Pact.

But Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger's government refuses to recognize East Germany as a sovereign state, thereby legalizing the division of Germany.

Charges hurled

Rather forlornly, Dr. Kiesinger and Foreign Minister Willy Brandt said over the weekend they would continue their efforts for détente, despite Moscow's negative stand.

But, added the West German leaders, Bonn would not give up vital interests, nor subscribe to a capitulation.

The Soviet memorandum also accused the West German Government of shielding Nazis and neo-Nazis and of suppressing opposition forces in West Germany.

Worst of all, from Bonn's point of view, was Moscow's insistence that the enemy-state clause of the United Nations Charter continue in force, so far as West Germany was concerned.

This, according to Moscow's interpretation, would give the Soviets a unilateral right to employ future force against West Germany, even if nonaggression pacts had been exchanged. This would strip a renunciation-of-force agreement of meaning for West Germans.

The latest Communist memorandum must be read against the background of deep Soviet, Polish, and East German anxiety over developments in Czechoslovakia.

Also disturbing to the northern-tier governments is the readiness, even eagerness, of Romania and Yugoslavia to do business with West Germany. Hungary and Bulgaria are restrained from a similar course only by Soviet pressure.

Seen from the Soviet, Polish, and East German viewpoint, West Germany is engaged in a southern-tier flanking movement to isolate Communist hard-liners.

Treaty opposed

Meanwhile, the Christian Social Union (CSU) of Finance Minister Josef Strauss spoke out in Munich against an early West German signature on the nuclear-nonproliferation treaty.

So long as the Soviet Union clings to the rights of victor powers against the losers of World War II, as laid down in Articles 33 and 107 of the United Nations Charter, a CSU resolution declared, it must be assumed that, for the Soviet Union, the nuclear nonproliferation treaty also serves to discriminate against and threaten West Germany.

The CSU, which is the Bavarian wing, or sister party, of Chancellor Kiesinger's Christian Democratic Union (CDU), advised against signing the nonproliferation treaty until after the American presidential election in November.

The CSU consistently takes a more conservative and nationalistic line in German politics than the CDU in general, and certainly more so than the Social Democratic Party led by Mr. Brandt.

Proper use of credit eases family finances

By Ian D. Burman
Business and financial writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Stretching your dollar

Newly married couples are the chief annoyance for the credit manager of a major Boston department store.

"They don't know, frankly, what their financial situation is going to be," commented the official, who asked not to have his store named. "And they often want $2,000 or $3,000 worth of furniture right off the bat."

Retail credit managers are caught between their sales departments' desire to grant credit liberally and the need to keep down bad-debt losses. This manager finds himself spending many hours talking young marrieds into being content with modest credit.

The newly married as well as other users of retail credit are wise to learn how credit accounts operate. And they need to know how to avoid contracting debt obligations greater than they can meet.

Particularly troublesome is the revolving charge account that most major stores have now adopted.

It has an attractive advantage over the traditional 30-day charge account. If a customer's purchases in a month grow too large for him to repay within the next month, he automatically can start repaying in monthly installments.

He has 30 days after he has been billed to pay his account, usually at no extra charge. After 30 days, whatever he has not paid becomes subject to a service charge, typically 1½ percent a month on the unpaid balance.

From then on, the store expects him to make a minimum payment each month of, say, $10, $15, or $20, depending usually on how big his remaining bill is. He can make new purchases whenever he wishes, though often the store may limit how much he can owe at any one time.

One way to prevent a balance due from growing dangerously large is to keep a revolving account working at its specialty—small purchases. It is often wise to either pay cash for big items, like appliances, furniture, and even expensive clothing articles, or sign an installment contract for them.

Most large stores offer installment contracts for large-ticket merchandise, and banks make installment loans for buying needed items.

An advantage of an installment contract is that a consumer knows exactly how much debt he is taking on. Also he knows what his monthly payment will be. It is harder to keep track of revolving-charge-account debt between monthly statements. And with most accounts the required monthly payment can vary from month to month.

Both types suggested

Besides, in most cases the cost of an installment contract is less than the 1½ percent-a-month charge common to revolving accounts.

A credit official for a nationwide retailing firm summarizes: "A customer should make use of both types of credit and buy his appliances on an installment account."

Should either revolving or installment credit get out of hand "the very first thing a customer should do," suggests S. C. Patterson, president of the National Foundation for Consumer Credit, "is immediately go see his creditors and bare his soul."

Most retailers are ready to work out either reduced payments or to hold off collections a few weeks or months. But it is important to contact creditors when debt overextension first gets serious.

"The longer he waits," warns Mr. Patterson, who used to be credit manager for the J. C. Penney Company, "the harder it is to sell the creditors on his sincere desire to pay his bills."

Protecting the record

Credit managers tend to grow gun-shy because too many customers who drop behind in payments refuse to answer letters and avoid their creditors.

Since retail credit is an especially useful tool in managing family finances, it pays to protect a credit record.

Retailers judge credit applications mainly on two grounds. One is the applicant's ability to pay. To gauge that, credit managers balance an applicant's income against his other debts.

The other factor is the applicant's willingness to pay. The key indication of desire to pay is past experience. Has he paid his debts up to now?

Thus a solid asset for a credit user is to have the records which retailers keep answer that question only in the affirmative.

★Israel may explore Palestine Arab talks

Continued from Page 1

open to free movement in both directions."

Israel also submitted "an agenda for face-to-face talks" and amended it at Egypt's request, Mr. Eban stated. "In this agenda we stressed that the establishment of a boundary with Egypt and Jordan is open for negotiation. If it is said that it is open for negotiation, we mean that it is not irrevocably crystallized."

The Israeli Foreign Minister has by no means written off the possibility of negotiation with Jordan. "We noticed that the Jordan Government has never stated that it is against the principle of negotiations and agreement." Dr. Jarring "is exploring" now, Mr. Eban said, "whether Jordan would want negotiations" in spite of Egypt's opposition. The answer "will emerge in the near future."

Mr. Eban thought it natural to begin peace efforts with Jordan—unlike Israel's official doctrine in the past which stressed the futility of any peace arrangement which did not include Egypt.

"It would seem logical if you have to begin somewhere to start in the area which involves the human destiny of hundreds of thousands of people, refugees, and Palestinians [Jordan]. That is the origin and the cradle of the conflict, and it would be reasonable to begin to build a Middle East peace structure at that point."

"If you ask me why, in spite of these efforts, there is still a deadlock in the Middle East, the answer lies in the immobility in the Arab position on the basic question of peace."

Mr. Eban rejects the claim of recent Egyptian Arab flexibility, particularly with regard to Egypt.

Points of contention

"We have to take the Egyptian position as we learn it from Dr. Jarring, from their own statements . . . and from various foreign ministers," Mr. Eban said.

"They will not have any negotiations with us. They will not reach any contractual agreement with us. They will not accord Israel complete equality in navigation rights with the rights of all countries of the world. And they will not negotiate the territorial boundary with us."

This is an "extremely intransigent position," whatever tactical ingenuities there might be in presenting it as moderation."

World opinion should have learned a lesson this week, Mr. Eban said.

"A statement attributed to the foreign minister of the United Arab Republic, saying that Egypt acknowledges the reality of Israel's existence, was trumpeted throughout the world as something new and revolutionary."

It was neither, in Mr. Eban's view.

In fact, it had "insulting implications." "We do not seek the recognition of our right to exist. It is exactly equal to Egypt's right to exist. What we seek and what the world seeks is the establishment of peace. We must translate the existence of realities into the realities of peace.

"Not only did Egypt's Foreign Minister Riyad not speak about translating the realities of existence into realities of peace. He subsequently denied that he acknowledged the de facto reality of Israel."

Therefore, Mr. Eban said, "Those who went into such an orgy of facile optimism should return to more sober and realistic appraisal" of the situation.

Obstruction rejected

"You do not promote change by pretending that it exists when it does not exist."

The Israeli Foreign Minister has been cautiously critical of the Soviet attitude in the wake of President Nasser's talks in Moscow this week.

The Soviet Union "showed a definite one-sidedness," Mr. Eban said. But he rejected the suggestion that Moscow is "obstructing" peace efforts in the Middle East.

(In Cairo, a spokesman for President Nasser said that the Arabs are assured of at least as much Soviet backing in a new war with Israel as the North Vietnamese get from the Russians, according to the Associated Press. Editor Mohammed Hassanein Heikal of the newspaper Al Ahram drew this conclusion from President Nasser's six days of talks in Moscow. However, information filtering out of Moscow suggests that the Soviets told Mr. Nasser to be more flexible in his dealings with Israel.)

Mr. Eban compared the joint Soviet-Arab interpretation of the Security Council resolution of last November—contending that it first called for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories—with "forging a check."

"The Soviet Union has taken a conservative attitude—back to what existed before," Mr. Eban said. This was unlike the United States which "has taken a forward-looking position." American policy "is looking toward building something new, peace and not armistice.

"The necessity is for the states in the region itself to reach their agreements."

The United States believes, in Mr. Eban's appraisal, "that the question of the ending of occupation is linked with the total establishment of peace and the fixing of a new boundary, while the Soviet Union "tries to take the troop-withdrawal issue out of that context and to give it priority and particular weight."

Mr. Eban is not dispirited by the current Mideast deadlock.

First, he believes, "time is a factor here which must be given proper weight."

Second, he does not exclude even some change in Moscow's stand.

"If the Soviet Union is convinced that the only alternative is the maintenance of the present position, perhaps there could be movement on their side as well," and regarding the Arabs.

Miami rejects gun law

By the Associated Press

Miami

The Dade County Miami Metropolitan Commission has rejected a proposed ordinance requiring registration of all firearms. The proposal was defeated 5-3.

The city of Miami Beach recently adopted a strengthened gun-control law requiring registration of most guns and fixing the penalty for violators at $300 and 30 days in jail.

New growth industry: helping people grow

JOBS for the 'hard core' (5)

By David R. Francis
Business and financial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

There's a new growth industry—in more ways than one.

Its function is to help people grow mentally. It trains and educates the unskilled, undereducated, and disadvantaged.

What's more, this business is growing at a fantastic rate.

For instance, MIND, Inc., one of the most successful firms in the industry, was launched by its parent company, Corn Products Company, in February, 1967. It took about six months to get moving. Yet MIND had revenues of about $300,000 in 1967.

This year, the fledgling firm expects to do between $1.2 million and $1.5 million. It's now negotiating contracts for some $3 million in training and education, said its youthful president, Charles F. Adams.

Catalyst: U.S. funds

"We haven't learned to project our volume," he noted. However, Mr. Adams is guessing at $10 million revenues in 1971, and an ambitious $100 million by the firm's 12th year.

Whether his goals are met or not, Mr. Adams could proudly point out that his firm moved solidly into the black in June.

What has launched the boom, basically, is government money.

Many firms have won Job Corps-center contracts. This has given them the manpower and knowledge necessary to train hard-core unemployed.

Thus, when the National Alliance for Businessmen and the government launched the JOBS program, these firms were ready to seek business there, also.

A second factor has been the growing willingness of corporations to spend their own money to train and educate the disadvantaged. It is estimated that only about 20 percent of the companies participating in the NAB program have sought government financial assistance. Many just don't want to get involved in government red tape.

Some companies are beginning to emphasize the upgrading of present minority employees. This, too, offers potential business for the training companies.

Competition keen

But competition for the business is keen. There are at least 30 firms in the field, some more deeply in it than others. Then there are nonprofit organizations, like the Board for Fundamental Education, universities, and some school systems.

"Everybody and his brother is trying to train hard core," noted one corporate executive. "The question is: Who knows what they are doing?"

Giving a functional illiterate a basic education is no simple task. The training companies find they still have much to learn.

There are other hazards. One is that of dealing with the government, as Northern Systems Company found out last month.

The firm, a subsidiary of Northern Natural Gas Company, had made proposals to train 2,000 hard-core unemployed each in Chicago and Boston under the Manpower Administration program. It sought to train 1,000 people each in Cleveland, Houston, and San Antonio, Texas.

In Chicago, it would have acted as a subcontractor to the Association of Commerce and Industry. Under the NAB program, some 120 firms in the city had pledged themselves to hire at least 1,800 hard-core unemployeds. Northern was to prepare the people to start work.

The Labor Department offered the ACI and Northern Systems the contract. But when the rules and regulations were announced, Northern Systems decided not to sign.

"We found we couldn't afford it," said J. O. Grantham, vice-president. "That hurt. It could have cost us $7 million."

He explained that the contract provided for payment of $3,800 for every man hired and trained who remained on the job for a year.

Small groups trained

Under the government regulations, Northern Systems would get paid only over the 12 months. If the employee left his job, Northern Systems would not be paid the full amount of its training costs. Reimbursement was calculated on the basis of 1/263rd of the total for every working day on the job.

Mr. Grantham's firm did accept one government-funded "MA3" contract. They are to train 1,400 workers under subcontract to the Washington, D.C., Board of Trade. It also is training smaller groups in Detroit, Houston, and Los Angeles with "MA1" money—the Labor Department's first contracts under this program, as mentioned in the first article of this series.

Mr. Grantham notes that most of the contracts let by the Labor Department under the MA3 program are for placing relatively small groups of hard-core unemployed in a job. He figures it is impossible for a training company to take the risk of a large program given the system of payment.

Despite Northern Systems' recent unhappy experience, the prospects for the training industry are still considered rosy. MIND's Mr. Adams noted that 18 months ago, with only a few exceptions, corporations had no identifiable budgets or decisionmakers concerned with training the hard core. Now several hundred do.

Dr. Cleo Blackburn, executive director of the Board for Fundamental Education, has king-sized ambitions for his institution. The board is a veteran in the basic-education business. It trained 15,000 for jobs in World War II—"taking them out of the cotton and corn and tobacco fields."

The board, says Dr. Blackburn, has about 25,000 in classes at the moment and has trained 80,000 over the past three years. He talks about training 500,000 during the next five years.

The board had about $1.5 million of revenues in fiscal 1967-68 and figures on $4.5 million in its fiscal 1968-69.

The board works with 40 to 50 leading companies already, notes Dr. Blackburn. This month it signed a contract with 34 New York banks to educate more than 700 disadvantaged ghetto residents.

Training firms assert that their students make remarkable progress in a short time in reading, writing, and arithmetic. As a result, some executives of the training companies are critical of the public-school system for its failure to provide basic education for some.

Educators rejected

William F. Haddad, board cahirman of United States Research & Development Corporation, another training firm, won't accept any educators on the advisory boards of training centers set up by his company in several communities. He finds educators too unwilling to accept new methodology.

Mr. Haddad's firm has won a demonstration grant of $500,000 from the Labor Department to train 450 workers in Pittsburg, Calif. Although identical with MA3 programs in its requirements, the cost is only $1,100 per person, not to be paid unless the program is successful. The experiment may help determine if costs of training can be reduced.

Yet, in Mr. Haddad's eyes, the training of the hard core is well worth the investment whether the cost be $1,000 or $3,000. On each of his training programs, he has a local bank act as fiscal agent and report upon completion.

The bank reckons the total cost of training. Then it figures out how much the previously unemployed people are being paid and how much tax they pay to the state and federal governments.

At Laurens, S.C., for instance, 47 unemployed people were developed into acceptable manpower. The cost of their training was about $80,000.

After several months of work, the annual income of the group came to $146,500. They were paying the state and federal governments $19,370 per year in taxes.

In only four years, the cost of training would be paid in taxes.

Not included in these figures was the gain to the state of no longer having to maintain the people and their families when they were previously unemployed. Also not included were hidden taxes.

Concludes the bank's report: "The result: tax users become taxpayers."

The next article in the series will appear on Friday, July 19.

Avoiding what MIND, Inc., calls the classroom phobia, trainees use machines and texts to learn at their own speed. Like many firms training the hard-core unemployed, MIND searches for teaching techniques that will work for those who never had much success in school.

Lightened learning

BUSINESS

Sulphur project set for Texas

By the Associated Press

Houston

The Duval Corporation has disclosed plans to develop an elemental sulphur deposit in the eastern part of Gulbersen County in far west Texas, near Van Horn.

W. P. Morris, the firm's president, said the facilities will be capable of producing 2.5 million tons of sulphur a year. Completion is expected by late 1969 at a cost of $65 million.

Duval has drilled 85 test holes in the area. The company estimated recoverable reserves in the area at 50 million tons.

A small pilot plant made recovery tests in June.

"The results of this operation established to Duval's satisfaction the technical feasibility of extracting sulphur from the deposits by the Frasch process and were sufficiently encouraging to justify construction of the proposed mining facilities, Mr. Morris said.

Why stock-brokerage field glitters—the pay

By the Associated Press

New York

"Sometimes it seems everybody wants to be a stock broker," says Robert Weingarten. "It's amazing."

Not when you consider the pay.

Brokers at Scheinman, Hochstin & Trotta, the Wall Street brokerage house where Mr. Weingarten is a senior vice-president, are expected to earn at least $20,000 a year in commissions, and some make more than $300,000, he says.

The size of a broker's paycheck is determined by the amount of stock he buys and sells for his customers. The amount of commission—usually about 1 percent of the market value of the stock—he keeps varies from house to house, with the average rate about one-third of a percent.

"We try to set a commission minimum of around $20,000 to $25,000 a year," Mr. Weingarten said. "We try to weed them out if they earn less."

Mr. Weingarten said he gets about five letters a day from "people who want to become brokers. I select the ones I think are interesting and call them in for an interview.

Experience sought

"We don't take people right out of school. We want experienced businessmen, successful ones. People who know something of the market. Who did well before they came here."

While some Wall Street houses do recruit potential brokers from colleges, "we prefer a man with three or four years of business experience so that he has a taste of the business world and a taste of reality," Stephen Greenberg, H. Hentz & Co. general partner, said.

"We don't rule out the noncollege man. If a man's background looks sound, we'll invite him in for an interview."

Those selected get a six-month course of instruction, during which they earn from $350 to $700 a month, with the average about $500, says Alvin Schonfeld, managing partner of Hentz.

At the end of the training period, they are eligible to take the New York Stock Exchange examination. Those who pass are licensed and become registered representatives, another way of saying "broker."

Salary continued

Hentz and most other large brokerages continue the new broker on his training salary for a minimum of a year.

"During that time he can do business and generate commissions," Mr. Schonfeld said. "If his commissions exceed the salary he is being paid, then he gets the overage."

At the end of a year, the broker usually is on his own and dependent on commissions. Some, however, may have their salaries continued. These are brokers "you know are really trying but just haven't got a break," Mr. Schonfeld said. "In such cases we'll carry the man more than a year."

A new broker should earn between $12,000 and $16,000 during the first year he is on straight commission, Mr. Schonfeld added.

"Then it should go up."

Czechs lead Europe as energy users

By the Associated Press

United Nations

A new UN report has credited Czechoslovakia with the highest per-capita consumption of energy in Europe.

Among countries of any size, it showed only the United States and Canada topping Czechoslovakia on that score, with East Germany close behind.

The report, "World Energy Supplies 1963-66," dealt with energy in all forms—including mainly coal, oil, natural gas and hydro, and nuclear electricity.

It gave figures for 165 countries and territories on how much energy from all sources each consumed per inhabitant, expressed in terms of how many kilograms of coal would have had to be burned to produce that much.

On that basis, it said 1966 per capita energy consumption was 9,595 kilograms of coal-equivalent in the United States, 7,878 kilograms in Canada, 5,640 kilograms in Czechoslovakia, and 5,492 kilograms in East Germany.

Following in order were Britain, Australia, Denmark, West Germany, the Soviet Union, the Netherlands, France, New Zealand, Japan, Argentina, Formosa and India.

A table on the world's total annual energy consumption since 1956 showed that before 1960 most of it came from solid fuels, but that in 1960 that source was outstripped by liquid fuels, natural gas, and hydro and nuclear electricity, taken together.

In 1956, solid fuels accounted for consumed energy equivalent to that from burning 1,882 metric tons of coal, while the other sources accounted for consumed energy equivalent to 1,519 metric tons.

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'It's fun'

Hurdler pursues 'relaxed feeling'

By Cliff Gewecke

Sports correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Three years ago Ron Whitney was a tired, disappointed, under constant pressure trackman. Then he met 1964 Olympic gold medalist Mike Larrabee at an indoor meet.

"He changed my whole attitude," says the 25-year-old Whitney. "My philosophy now is that track is enjoyable, almost a social event. I look forward to competing."

Whitney may be seen at most meets smiling, chatting, wearing his Southern California Striders "Run For Fun" shirt—and winning.

As the United States' premiere 400-meter hurdles star, the 6 ft. 1½ in., 175-pound Whitney has won 18 races the past two years while losing once.

Thesis on altitude

His 49.3 clocking in last year's United States-British Commonwealth meet has been bettered by only three men, including Rex Cawley who holds the world record of 49.1

Cawley won the 1964 Olympics, and Whitney aims to succeed him. If he does it will continue a dominance that has seen the U.S. fail to win the 400-meter hurdles gold medal only twice (1928, '32) since it was programed in 1900.

The intermediate hurdles, as the event is also called, is a somewhat grueling test of speed, strength, and agilty. And Mexico City's 7,000-foot altitude should make it all the more difficult.

Yet, Whitney is prepared. He has been training at 5,340-foot Boulder, Colo., while doing graduate work in physical education. His master's thesis concerns the Effect of Altitude on U.S. Athletes who competed (pre-Olympics) in Mexico City.

"I limited my study to world class athletes and I have described each subject's reactions," says Whitney. "What an athlete experienced is genuine, as opposed to what he thought."

Whitney's conclusion is that competing at altitude is "psycho-physiological." The athlete thinks it will be a problem, and in turn it is.

"There is no question that for events requiring a minute to a minute and a half of exertion you build up an oxygen debt and you will tire quicker," says Whitney.

"But for the other events the effect should not be so bad. An athlete may not feel as powerful in high altitude as he does at sea level. But not necessarily does an athlete perform as he feels."

Former half-miler

Understanding how they will feel at altitude is the main pre-knowledge athletes will glean from the high-altitude training camps, Whitney thinks. And he believes Americans will be successful, despite failures in the Mexico City pre-Olympics.

"Weve sent guys down there before who weren't in peak condition," he says. "But when they've trained, they're going to be tough—just as tough as anyone."

Whitney's own background in running is as a half-miler who turned to the hurdles because of the more-intense rivalry in the former event.

He even runs the hurdles race like it was a half-mile, usually coming from back-in-the-pack with a well-timed stretch run.

His approach to surmounting the hurdle, he feels, is more relaxed than those more formful hurdlers who came to the intermediates after first starting in the shorter-distance hurdle events.

"I think about taking one hurdle at a time," he says. "I try to go over it with a relaxed feeling, but to come off with a good drive to get to the next hurdle."

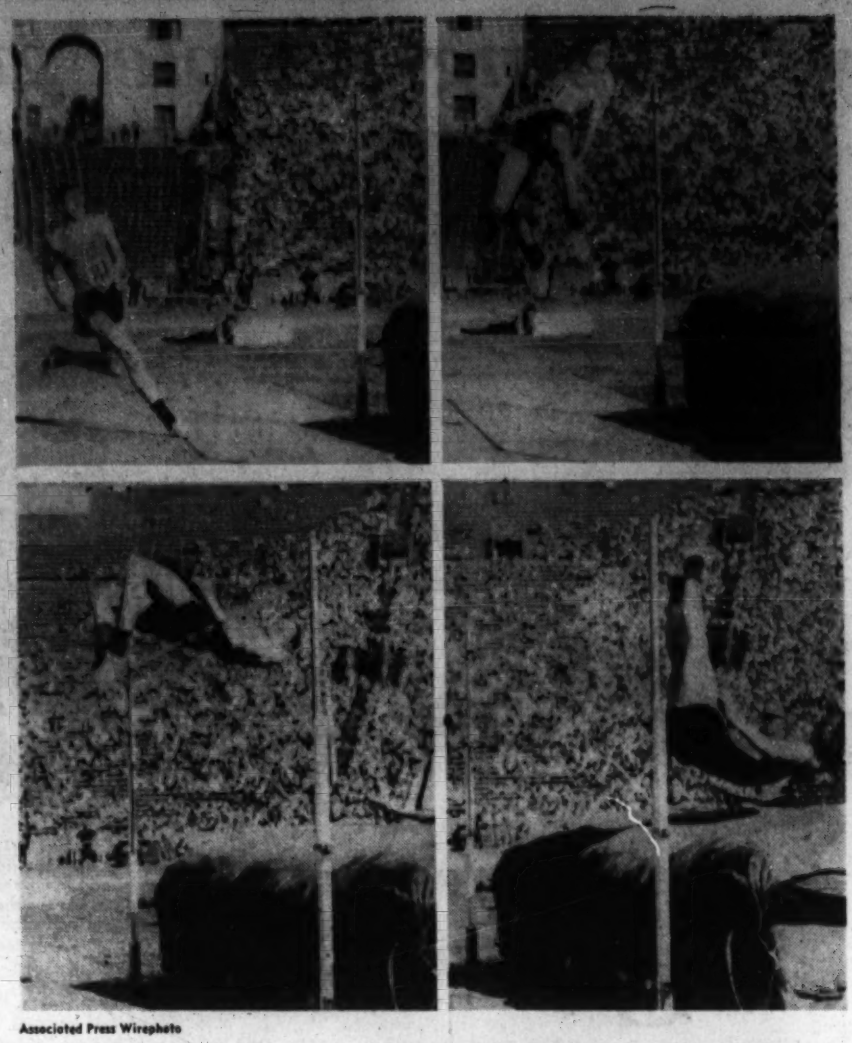
Though he does subscribe to that "Run For Fun" idea, Whitney is what he terms hypercritical after any race—even the best performances.

"It's encouraging that I always have something to work on," he said recently after running a best-in-the-world-this-year 49.5 at the Olympic Trials. "If I had no problems in a race I'd probably run it in 50.9."

* * *

San Francisco

Larry Young of the Southern California Striders broke the American 50-kilometer walking race record with a time of four hours, 12 minutes, 13 seconds in the National AAU Championships and U.S. Olympic trial selections at Golden Gate Park.



Associated Press Wirephoto

Fosbury Flop

Dick Fosbury of Oregon State has a high-jumping technique all his own. It's a highly unconventional backward flip. But it gets results: here a winning 7-foot, 1-inch effort in the recent United States Olympic trials in Los Angeles.

Pro soccer standings

North American Soccer League

Eastern Conference

Atlantic Division

	W	L	T	Bp	Pts	GF	GA
Atlanta	11	4	3	26	101	27	16
N. York	7	4	9	32	100	33	28
Wash.	9	6	4	30	96	33	31
Balti.	9	10	2	26	86	26	26
Boston	3	12	3	28	55	30	43

Lakes Division

	W	L	T	Bp	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	9	4	8	42	120	49	39
Cl'v'l'nd	8	4	8	34	106	35	29
Toronto	8	8	5	29	92	30	41
Detroit	4	12	1	20	47	26	33

Western Conference

Gulf Division

	W	L	T	Bp	Pts	GF	GA
K. City	10	5	4	29	101	39	19
St. Louis	7	7	5	26	83	31	39
Houston	7	9	3	26	77	35	27
Dallas	0	18	3	18	27	18	80

Pacific Division

	W	L	T	Bp	Pts	GF	GA
S. Diego	13	5	4	42	132	45	25
L. Ang'l's	8	5	7	32	101	37	24
Oakland	9	8	5	30	99	34	24
V'ncouv'r	8	9	4	29	89	30	34

Managerial firings upstage flag races

By Ed Rumill

Chief sports columnist of The Christian Science Monitor

SPORTS

Strange things are happening in today's baseball world.

At the close of weekend action the American League was lacking a .300 hitter—probably for the first time in history.

And throughout the American and National Leagues, managerial dismissals were making bigger news than the pennant races.

Such dugout worthies as Gene Mauch, Hank Bauer, Eddie Stanky, and Grady Hatton have already gone. And with several clubs not living up to their pre-season press clippings, who will be next?

Of this you can be sure: there will be a next. When management fumbles into a losing year, the field leader is still the one who must go.

The managers, not the players, need a union!

Lopez brings Berres back

The results of changes are already apparent in the American League. The Baltimore Orioles had won four straight under Earl Weaver, who replaced Bauer. The White Sox gave Chicago a double win Sunday for Al Lopez, who agreed to come out of retirement to fill in for Stanky.

"I'm going to feel my way around," Lopez said. "I always like a tight offense, with good pitching. But for the time being I'm going to try going offensively — get some early runs, then make defensive changes."

It will be remembered that the Chicago front office had broken down the White Sox defense in favor of experienced but slow-moving batters before Stanky arrived on the scene. Eddie may not have liked what he saw. But he had no choice. As expected, the White Sox offense was not stout enough to overcome the errors made on defense. So the club lost—and Stanky left.

It is imagined that Lopez came back as a favor to White Sox management, which has been very good to him for a number of years. He had been moving around the country as a representative of the Chicago organization, in between his games of golf.

Incidentally, one of the first things Lopez did was bring Ray Berres back into White Sox uniform. Berres, more than anyone else, was responsible for those excellent Chicago pitching staffs.

However, there may be hope in sight for the managing profession. With both majors going to divisional play in 1969, and the division leaders meeting in playoffs just prior to the World Series, there will be more opportunities for winning pilots. Instead of just two winners at the end of the regular schedule, we shall have four, which could save a few jobs over a period of years.

About there being no .300 hitters in the AL—what can be said beyond the fact that this is, above all others, a pitchers' year. Almost every day some hurler makes the headlines. For instance, Cleveland's flame-throwing Sam McDowell tied a modern major-league record last Friday when he struck out the first five Oakland batters to face him. The big left-hander wound up with 15 strikeouts for the night.

Houston's Don Wilson equalled the modern big-league record of 18 strikeouts in a nine-inning game Sunday against Cincinnati and tied another by fanning eight Reds in a row. A year ago Wilson threw a no-hitter.

Also of individual interest on the major scene was Hank Aaron's 500th home run for the Atlantic Braves. He is the eighth man ot scale that wall.

Red Sox creeping closer

The St. Louis Cardinals and Detroit Tigers were still showing comfortable leads in the pennant races through weekend play, the Cards by 9½ in the NL and the Bengals by 7½ in the AL.

It was a story of streaks in the National. The Braves had won four straight since the all-star break and clung to second place. Philadelphia had taken six in a row and moved into third. The Giants (3-1) were fourth. The Cardinals (4-1) sported an 11-1 pace for the month of July. The Giants piled up an impressive 26 runs against Cincinnati pitching in three games, but were cooled by Atlanta on Sunday.

The Reds had dropped six straight, the Dodgers four, and the Pirates five.

The Boston Red Sox were moving in the American, but in fourth place they still trailed Detroit by 9½. The Sox, 11-1 for July, saw some hope in the uncertainty of Tiger Earl Wilson's future. He had not yet come back strong from an early July injury. But Detroit's Dennie McLain was 17-2 and could be headed for a 30-win season.

Baltimore (4-0) succeeded Cleveland in the runnerup spot as a sort of mid-July gift for Earl Weaver, the new manager. But the Indians still had their great pitching and will be hard to shake.

Baseball standings

(Through July 14)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	56	31	.644	—
Baltimore	47	37	.560	7½
Cleveland	49	41	.544	8½
Boston	45	39	.536	9½
Minnesota	41	44	.482	14
California	41	45	.477	14½
Oakland	41	45	.477	14½
New York	39	44	.470	15
Chicago	36	47	.434	18
Washington	30	52	.366	23½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	57	31	.648	—
Atlanta	47	40	.540	9½
Phila.	44	40	.524	11
S. Francisco	45	43	.511	12
Cincinnati	42	44	.488	14
Chicago	42	47	.472	15½
New York	41	47	.466	16
Pittsburgh	40	46	.465	16
L. Angeles	41	48	.461	16½
Houston	38	51	.427	19½

Golf tradition jolted again

By the Associated Press

Dallas

You get the feeling looking at the new National Public Links champion as he stands on the first tee that he just might be a good candidate for the first flight of the U.S. Shoe Clerks Association's 43d annual tourney.

Gene Towry weighs only 130 pounds. He stands only five-feet,.seven-inches. He wears glasses. He's too friendly.

But that's before the swing. It's fluid and powerful. The ball jumps off the clubhead and flies arrow-straight and long. And he putts with the deft touch of a pool hustler, which he isn't.

Towry, 39, of the Dallas suburb of Richardson, is an engineer who has just set golf tradition back 50 years.

Nobody is supposed to win a major national tournament without practice or at least playing a round occasionally. But Towry did.

Gene quit the game in 1965. He had played only nine holes of golf in three years before he decided to enter the United States Public Links Championship at demanding Tenison East.

He had a final-round 72 for a 12-over-par 292 on the par 70 course. If that sounds high, try playing Tenison East sometime. It's where U.S. Open champ Lee Trevino learned to keep the ball straight or else.

It would be interesting to see what the professionals could do on the 6,578-yard course. Over 400 rounds were hurled at the course during the 72-hole tournament by the nation's best municipal players. There was one par round and a one-under-par 69.

For Towry, it was a victory he had wanted a long time. In 1957, he reached the finals of the National Public Links Tournament at Hershey, Pa., only to be knocked down 6 and 5 by Don Essig.

"I guess I will let him play more now," bubbled Mrs. Towry. "I just can't believe he won."

Congress urged to pay off on public-broadcasting pledge

By Louise Sweeney

Television critic of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Thomas P. F. Hoving, chairman of the National Citizens Comittee for Public Television, has just urged Congress to appropriate the $21.5 million promised by the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967.

Mr. Hoving's request, made through an individual letter to every representative and senator, is part of a massive reappraisal the citizens' group has just made in a report titled: "The State of Public Broadcasting."

The report's "most urgent" recommendation is that the full $9 million for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and the $12.5 million for broadcast facilities authorized by the act be appropriated immediately, and in full.

Although the act became law eight months ago, Congress hasn't yet appropriated a single cent of it. In fact, the House Appropriations Committee has made a recommendation of only $4.375 million, about a third of the authorized $12.5 million for fiscal 1969.

The $10.5 million authorized for fiscal 1968 as an extension of the Educational Television Facilities Act of 1962 was never appropriated at all, despite the needs of public-broadcasting stations in the United States. The report states that the amount of money needed for station facilities is rising at the rate of $20 million a year, but no funds are being appropriated.

It also notes that the lack of appropriations has forced the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to stop accepting applications from stations for facilities funding, which had reached between $35 million and $40 million.

In his letters to a Congress anxious to adjourn, Mr. Hoving says: "It is my understanding that appropriations under the act are about to be considered by the Senate Appropriations Committee, a joint conference of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, and finally by both houses of Congress." The letter urges "the full appropriation of those authorizations that you already approved under the Public Broadcasting Act."

Ideal eludes performance

The letterhead of the National Citizens Committee for Public Broadcasting reads like a cross section of "Who's Who in America": Leonard Bernstein, Kingman Brewster, Paddy Chayevsky, Kenneth Clark, Bill Cosby, Mel Ferrer, Bucky Fuller, John Kenneth Galbraith, Gen. James M. Gavin, Ralph McGill, Arthur Miller, Newton Minnow, Mike Nicholas, Budd Schulberg, Maria Tallchief, Leslie Uggams, and Whitney Young Jr. are only a few of its more than 100 committee members.

Along with its call for immediate funding action, the National Citizens Committee presented a report which indicates how great the gap is between the ideal of public television and the reality.

In his preface to "The State of Public Broadcasting," Mr. Hoving says: "One of the great American tragedies is the misuse and abuse of our natural resources, be they people, land, sea, air—or airwaves. . . . It is past time that the greatest communications tool the world has ever known was used to illuminate and unravel the dark, tangled labyrinth through which our society and our planet so precariously move. There is too little of beauty and excellence in any of broadcasting. If there were more, it would ameliorate the brutality in our lives and help humanize the existences we share."

The report also notes in a preface that "the security and welfare of our nation depends on the increasing enlightenment of its constituency. . . . In the wake of increasing national tragedy and change, there has been a growing public outcry for more responsible broadcasting. . . . [Our] citizens need better broadcasting as a vibrant, civilized voice around which they can rally."

In what Mr. Hoving called a "wide-ranging, sweeping blueprint for action," the report offered a follow-up to the initial recommendations of the Carnegie Commission on Educational Television which gave rise to public television.

It recommended that money levels for public broadcasting be raised as quickly as possible to those recommended by the Carnegie commission ($56 million annually for four years, leading up to $270 million annually, with $75 million of that from non-federal sources). In connection with this, long-range financing for public broadcasting from any combination of proposals already made (an excise tax on TV sets, proceeds from a nonprofit domestic satellite, percentage of TV advertising monies, commercial broadcasting license fee) or any other new proposals.

Promotion urged

The report also saw a necessity for free or reduced interconnection rates, technically comparable to commercial network service and at regular broadcast hours. This was authorized by the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967 but has not happened yet. The report also urged extensive local and national promotion and advertising of public-broadcasting programs, noting that the commercial networks spend $3 million each September just to promote their new programs.

In addition the report recommended more broadcasting for and by minorities, training programs to develop talent for public broadcasting throughout the United States, the development of programing forms unique to TV, and more programing for and by young people, described by Mr. Hoving as "another most important sector among America's disenfranchised broadcasting audiences."

To back up its report, the National Citizens Committee conducted a nationwide survey of public-broadcasting stations. The survey, published separately, indicated most stations want 25 percent of their schedules to consist of local programing, the other 75 percent to be interconnected. (These interconnected programs would spring from some programing source like National Education Television.)

The survey indicated the conditions in public broadcasting have worsened since the Carnegie commission made its initial report 18 months ago, since no federal monies have been appropriated and the Ford Foundation's matching-grant program has just been phased out.

The surve yof 156 stations also indicated that the total current budget is $46 million, but that an increase of almost 95 percent (to $90.8 million) is needed to bring their broadcasting up to the level recommended by the Carnegie commission.

Salmon falloff hits Alaska

By Reuters

Anchorage, Alaska

An economic disaster confronts Alaska's long-troubled Bristol Bay fishing this season.

Runs of the prized sockeyes or red salmon, once the richest in the world now are past their peak in a short season which ends on July 20.

This year's run yielded slightly more than 5 million fish, counting catch and escapement. The forecast run was 10 million. The average run each year during the last 17 years has been 17 million.

Alaskans contend the runs are so low because of year-round, intensive high-seas fishing, particularly by the Japanese. The intensive Japanese methods, Alaskans say, take the young fish and prevent enough escapement for spawning to maintain runs in historic numbers.

Mississippi River's water may aid Texas, New Mexico

By the Associated Press

Washington

The United States Bureau of Reclamation, seeking more water for the thirsty high plains of Texas and New Mexico, said the best place to get it seems to be the Mississippi River—1,000 miles away.

The bureau issued a preliminary study, authorized in 1967, that says the idea is worth further study, but cautioned that there are still a lot of unanswered questions.

It made no estimate of cost.

Commissioner of Reclamation Floyd E. Dominy emphasized, as did the report itself, that the Mississippi basin states have first priority to fill their own needs, and that long-distance diversion could be made only if there is water left over.

The report estimated that in 50 years the high plains would need to import 16.5 million acre-feet of water a year for its agricultural, municipal, and industrial requirements.

The average flow in the lower Mississippi is some 400 million acre-feet a year. But at its lowest flows, the report said, it scarcely meets present needs and there would be times when there is no surplus for export.

The bureau and the Army Corps of Engineers, acting through the Mississippi River Commission, studied a variety of possible water sources for the high plains.

They checked on surplus Canadian water; the basins of the Columbia, Colorado, Missouri, Arkansas, Rio Grande and Red Rivers; the Texas Gulf basins; and the prospects of weather modification and the desalting of sea water.

"The Mississippi River system is the most favorably situated," the report concluded.

It suggested nine different routes for such a transfer, including canals, existing streams and lakes, and pumping stations to lift the water from the Mississippi to the high plains.

Four of the routes begin at or above the junction of the White River with the Mississippi and traverse Arkansas and Oklahoma on their way to northwestern Texas.

The other five begin farther south, and cross Louisiana into eastern Texas.

"The more southern routes appear to be the most desirable for future study," the report said.

They include both the two shortest routes and the three longest, ranging from 913 miles to 1,312 miles.

The northern routes range from 1,043 to 1,135 miles long.

Operation Hello breaks 'barrier'

By the Associated Press

Kansas City, Mo.

"Hello. I'm Ted Otteson, and I'm white. Jim Wilson gave me your name, and I'm just calling to say hello."

The man on the other end of the line was a Negro. Kansas City was undergoing the worst racial disturbance in its history, and a friendly call from a white man he didn't even know was just about the last thing he had expected.

"Well, hello!" he finally manged to say, "It's nice to hear from you."

That was the beginning of Operation Hello—a practically spontaneous effort by whites and Negroes of Kansas City to break through an invisible barrier.

The objective: Help members of both races do something so simple and yet so difficult—just talk to each other.

The method: Conduct a sort of chain letter by telephone. People call members of another race, mention the name of a mutual acquaintance and exchange names of friends to call. That's all there is to it.

Mr. Otteson, a counselor with the Neighborhood Youth Corps, told how the idea came to him during racial troubles in which six Kansas City Negroes died and nearly $1 million in property was destroyed by fire.

Something personal

"I just got to thinking there must be something ordinary people could do to keep this from happening again," the India-born son of missionary parents said softly.

"But it had to be something personal and something small enough so the average person would do it."

Kansas City's shooting and burning ended in a few days, but Operation Hello is still snowballing along. Mr. Otteson said he has no idea how many people are involved, but already several hundred whites and Negroes have made thousands of calls.

"I was so surprised," said Mrs. Al Nicholson, wife of a tavern owner, as she told of receiving a call from a white woman she didn't know.

"But she was so pleasant, I believed her and gave her some other names to call."

Mrs. Nicholson has made some calls of her own, and she said not all the conversation with white strangers is about racial problems.

An opportunity

"We just talk about things in general—our families, our work—just everything," she said.

"It may not be the complete answer, but it certainly can't hurt anything. I'm sure there are some prejudiced people in Kansas City, but I think most white people just have never come in contact with Negroes.

"At least this gives them an opportunity to be friendly."

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(Continued)

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ROOMS WANTED

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CSM-TW, Africa Hse., 64 Kingsway, W.C.2.

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GENTLEMAN with 3 children offers partnership in guest-house business to person willing to share his household responsibilities. CSM X-35, Africa House, 64 Kingsway, W.C.2., or tel. Newbury, Berks. 4267.

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ENGLISH LADY retiring from own business (antiques), desires interesting post of useful service (preferably abroad). Early training hairdressing, beautician (diploma holder). Could be advantageous for position of lady's companion, hostess? Used to travelling abroad. Suggestions welcomed. CSM TV, Africa House, 64 Kingsway, W.C.2.

EXP. SCOTTISH NANNIE, free 23rd Aug., desires employment, temporary or otherwise. New baby or toddlers. First-class references. Write giving particulars to: Nannie Ellis, 28 Queens Gate Gardens, London, S.W.7.

RETIRED GENTLEMAN, fit, active, seeks full or part-time employment. Organize, administer, management or accts., anywhere. CSM TM, Africa House, 64 Kingsway, W.C.2.

HOUSEKEEPER desires post in or near London. Free August.
CSM TS, Africa House, 64 Kingsway, W.C.2.

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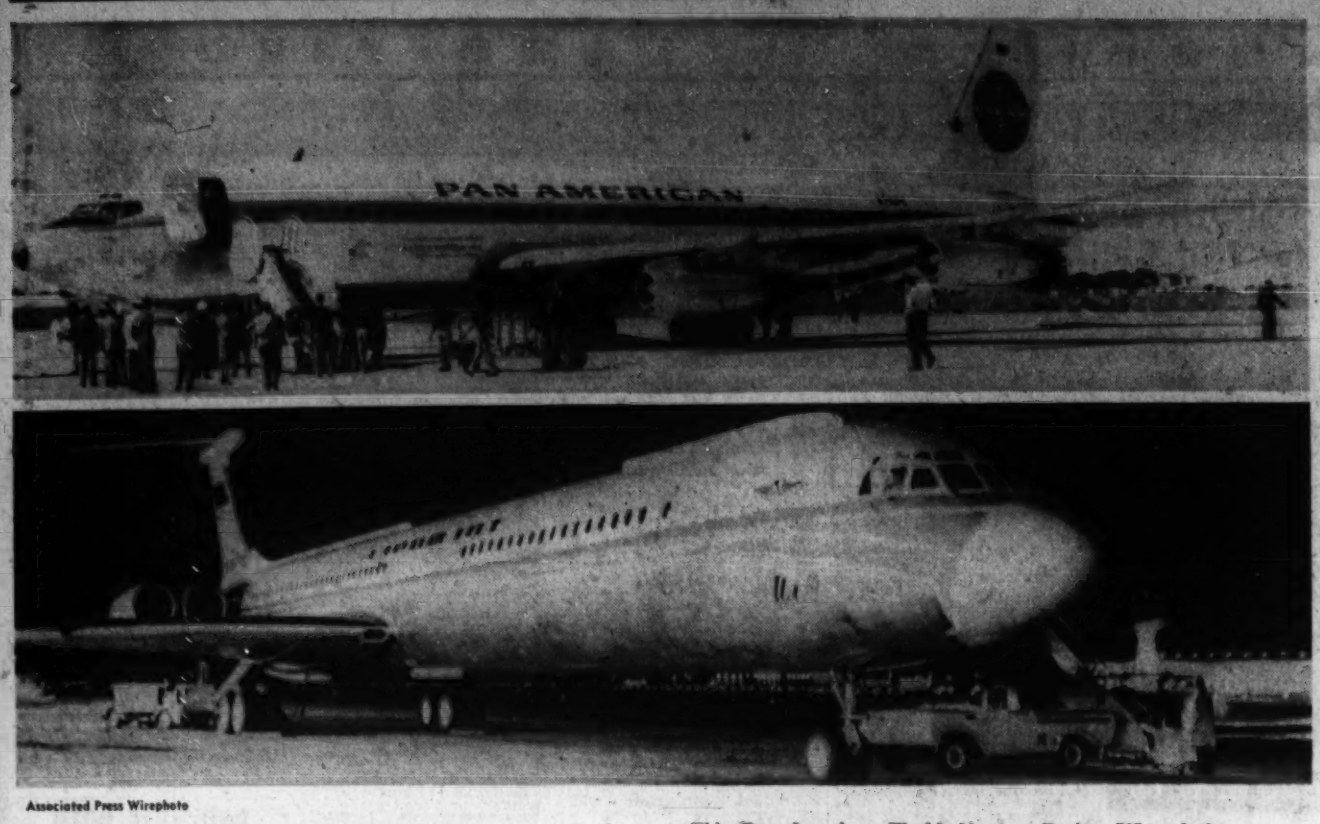

Associated Press Wirephoto

Cleared for takeoff

This Pan American World Airways Boeing 707 and the Aeroflot Ilyushin-62 began direct service from New York to Moscow Monday. Flights were first scheduled a year ago, but technical hitches delayed inauguration of the service.

Foster's peace efforts recognized

By Carlyle Morgan
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva

The United States's chief disarmament negotiator, William C. Foster, is being mentioned as a possible candidate for a Nobel Peace Prize.

Mr. Foster played a major role in the negotiations here of the 18-nation Disarmament Committee which culminated in the signing July 1 of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

President Johnson has hailed this treaty "the most important international agreement limiting nuclear arms since the nuclear age began."

Credit for such vital achievements as this, as well as the test-ban treaty of 1963 and the hot line Washington-Moscow telephone, is widely shared here and in national capitals.

But Mr. Foster's efforts to control nuclear arms have been more continuous than any other's. He was thinking hard, and from large-scale experience with nuclear problems, years before the disarmament committee's Geneva talks began.

Opposition strenuous

This work of seeking to guarantee future world security often has to be carried on against the wishes of special-interest groups in some of the nations represented here.

For this reason, conference insiders say, "It needs and deserves all the positive recognition it can get."

Mr. Foster has been cited in Britain by the Times as a possible nominee for the Nobel prize. In United Nations circles, too, he is being frequently mentioned for this honor, and also in the Carnegie Foundation for Peace.

Private citizens supporting peace groups have expressed their desire to see him honored in this way. And not least, the prospect of such an award is favored strongly among those who work most closely with him, from his peers to the humbler levels of the staff of assistants.

Some of these latter say they intend to exercise a right which the Nobel Prize committee gives to individuals to propose candidates. They will propose their tall, good-natured, ever-courteous boss.

Address simple enough

"It's easy enough," one of the staff told this writer, "because all you have to do is to address the Nobel Peace Prize Committee, Oslo, Norway."

Mr. Foster's part in the nuclear arms-control talks is backed by long experience in dealing with armaments in wartime, and with problems of the aftermath of wars.

A prominent business figure in the United States, he was put in charge of military purchasing for the army in World War II. After the war he canceled $100 billion worth of arms contracts.

Then he went on to administer the Marshall Plan in Europe with David Bruce in the late 1940's and the 1950's. This was Western Europe's postwar defense against an expansive communism.

In diplomatic circles Mr. Foster is often spoken of as perhaps the only other American negotiator worthy to be bracketed with W. Averell Harriman, who is now conducting the American side of the Paris talks on Vietnam.

Mr. Harriman has said that the Paris and the Geneva talks are the world's two most important sets of negotiations for future peace.

Mr. Foster's part in the Geneva talks, however, is much more than that of negotiator. He brings a special creative point of view to the work here, his colleagues say.

While serving as Deputy Defense Secretary in the Korean war he began to feel that it was not so much the existence of large national arsenals that gave nations security as it was their capacity to work out an international balance for their military power. That philosophy, his friends say, has guided him in all his work for arms control since that time.

Back in Geneva

Mr. Foster has now returned from Washington to Geneva for the disarmament committee's summer session, even more acutely aware of the demands of the smaller states for some new sign of progress toward big-power disarmament.

Some of them regard this as a quid pro quo for their agreeing to the treaty banning spread of nuclear weapons. On his arrival here Mr. Foster said that that treaty, "even before it has entered into force, [is] beginning to carry out one of its important functions—that of paving the way for further arms control measures."

He is "very much heartened," he says, "by the expression of willingness on the part of the Soviet Government to discuss mutual limitations on . . . nuclear weapons delivery systems."

He may also be heartened, some of his friends in the conference say, by the international recognition his work here is currently receiving.

"Not just for his own sake, but for the sake of the job we all are trying to do for future world security," they add.

★Japanese students wave reform banner

Continued from Page 1

kuren students marched through the streets to protest the transport of United States jet aircraft fuel and ammunition. In Osaka hundreds of Zengakuren youth clashed with police when demonstrating against the impending meeting in Canberra of the Asian Pacific Council (it would become a military alliance, they said).

The number of students involved in such militant action—on campuses or in the streets—is a minority. But growing restlessness and rebellion even among conservative students is beginning to jar educators into a serious appraisal of the situation.

Problems identified

Slowly it is being realized that the student crisis reflects faults in the whole educational structure and a failure to cope with the rising educational demands of technological society.

The Ministry of Education defines the problem in such terms as "bigness," "mass-produced education," and "dehumanization."

Since World War II Japan has witnessed a veritable explosion in education. As a result of reforms made during the American occupation, Japanese youth flocked through the elementary and secondary schools and then began pushing into the universities. Before the war only 5 percent of college-aid students went on for a higher education. Today that figure is a high 20 percent.

As the postwar demand grew, the number of universities and colleges proliferated. Now there are more than 800, most of them private institutions, with an enrollment of about 1.4 million students.

Quality deteriorates

As a result of this rapid growth, the quality of education has suffered. Today there are simply not enough competent professors nor adequate facilities.

Private universities in particular have run themselves heavily in debt to finance expansion, especially of technology and science departments. Many run commercial operations, such as book-publishing firms, to make money. And because they are dependent on tuition fees they invariably enroll more students than they have room for.

Ministry figures show that the state universities have one professor for every 11.4 students. In the private institutions the ratio is 1 to 37.3 and often as high as 80 or 90.

In an annual government budget of $2.7 billion for higher education this year, less than 3 percent will go to the private universities. Ministry officials say, however, that although the private schools remain concerned about state control they are asking for more government funds.

Meanwhile, the ministry concedes that the students in both state and private universities have legitimate grievances. They live in shabby rooming houses. About 60 percent hold jobs to support themselves. Often they go to lectures to find the instructor himself off on "arbeito" (an outside job). Or they sit in a cheerless auditorium listening to an elderly professor drone from notes he prepared 30 years ago—and who cannot be replaced because of Japan's feudalistic seniority system.

Seldom do the students have personal, friendly contact with a faculty member or an administrative official.

"They are lonely, lonely, lonely, comments a professor at Waseda University, a well-known private school.

Some of the nation's leading educators admit that student strife is often the safety valve for pent-up frustrations and justifiable complaints. But they feel the problems go deeper, tracing back to the postwar reform of the university system itself.

Emphasis criticized

Japanese society, they say, has come to place undue premium on a university "general education" whereas the need is for vocational and technical training. It is charged that the universities accept hundreds of students who are emotionally and intellectually incapable of university work and who vegetate in college for four years simply to get a good job.

The vast majority of students embroiled in campus riots, they note, are freshmen and sophomores. Once these youth have passed the extremely rigorous examination required to enter a given university they are so tired or so bored (either because they are incapable of academic work or because of poor instruction) that they turn to student protest activities as a source of stimulation.

Until the education system itself is overhauled and the attitudes of society change, say these educators, the campus problem can only get worse.

Czech living conditions lag

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

More than a million Czechoslovaks — in a total population of only 14 million — are on the waiting list for housing.

This is indicative of the entire state of the Czechoslovak economy.

Action may not come on this and other crucial problems until after the extraordinary Communist Party congress slated for September. Despite removal of most of the top leaders of the former Stalinist Novotny regime, there remains a strong group of "conservatives" both in the party central committee and in Parliament.

According to the present liberal Communist government, until the party congress has weeded out the conservatives in the committee and at all levels of public affairs, They will still be in positions that can block economic changes as they have in the past.

But 50,000 workers of Gottwaldov, the famous city (formerly known as Zlin) have just nudged the government and its economists by telling them that the new freedom of press and speech will be a half-empty word if it is not matched with economic advance and better living conditions.

Most workers place economic betterment before the so-called "intellectual" reforms.

The economists have responded by revealing grim facts about a stagnant economy and preparing the country for the long hard haul ahead to achieve recovery.

The first outlines of a reformed economic system were born a decade ago. Five years later the model was worked out in detail. Yet, as Prof. Ota Sik, Deputy Premier in Charge of Economic Affairs, told the Gottwaldov workers, "The country is only at the very beginning of change."

'Man of hour' goes high fashion in fall

By Patricia Shelton
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Rome

Italy's man of the hour for fall and winter is with or without his turtleneck shirt and skin-tight Nehru coat.

Five leading menswear houses showed their fall finery at the opening of Italy's alta moda collections, and "plain" was no part of this game.

I'm not going to hold my breath until I see somebody wearing one of Baratta's fox-trimmed knicker suits, but I won't be surprised if I see a real person substitute the black silk rose tie for the traditional bow.

Baratta repeats last season's evening lapel jewelry—flowers or frog and other kindred animals—and also does embroidered cummerbunds and jeweled buttons.

The man who's a little portly (a British term for fat) can't be Italian this fall. Coats are shaped so close to the body they even look tight on lifeguard types.

Double-breasted jackets romp

Baratta does an Edwardian look for day, with oodles of matchbox seaming. Touches you can't miss are silk ties matching striped suit buttons, brought through the first button, mother-of-pearl buttons on a gray striped suit, and white collars on deep colored shirts.

Color choices, bold or conservative, are up to the wearer.

In most cases in the five-house show, the turtleneck and Nehru got more action for sportswear than evening—and no necklaces.

Up and down the collections the long double-breasted jacket kept reappearing, and the single-breasted jacket was more likely to be one- or four-button than three or two. Pattern and color are bold, particularly, for day, although it seems as if there may be more muted shades than a year ago. Any concessions they may have made on color, however, were compensated by gobs of details, down to the last button or cuff or contrasting fabric on a man's pant leg.

Cavalry charge

Datti goes back to the American frontier, and returns with a group of cavalry suits—with knee boots and cowboy hats—for the young man traveling by Mustang. One of the jackets in this group is a belted double-breasted pullover.

Datti also shows possible successor to the Nehru—the tab-neck jacket—and jackets with the shirt collar, V neck and no collar, and the notched collar with the extended lower lapel. The latter turned up like a tarnished penny throughout the collections.

Datti has elegant fabrics, especially the cashmeres and tweeds in beige tones.

The zoot suit Italian-style shows up with Litrico, in ice-cream colors, in Edwardian style. Here again, shape is high and waists are narrow, the overgrown (or outgrown) boy look. But your overgrown boy won't have to worry about split elbows in a Litrico.

Velvet elbow patches

He can have velvet elbow patches on his tweed sportcoat. He also can have hand-picking, leather trim, or even a his coat like hers, plus one of those tab-neck coats we saw during Datti.

Brioni's big forte is color—all there is of it—plus bow ties with long streamers for day, contrasting pant cuffs, Regency styling, and fur coats.

Whatever the word is for knee-high spat, Valentini did it with knickers and belted jackets. And the way to cut a cutaway is at a 45-degree angle for daylight. Most of the Valentini day clothes were in the beige or brown range. Another not-to-be missed: shirt collars oversized with points rounded off.

The shoe of the hour is a high-cut loafer—in bottle-brown patent leather.

Greek general arrested for '67 coup attempt

By Reuters

Athens

Retired Lt. Gen. Constantine Kollias, who was to have provided troops for an abortive coup by King Constantine in December, has been arrested, official sources said here.

Unconfirmed reports said three or four other high-ranking officers were also arrested by security authorities.

General Kollias, who was retired immediately after the royal coup attempt, was commander of the First Army stationed in Larissa, central Greece, when the 27-year-old King tried to topple the military-backed government. He was supposed to have provided troops for a march toward Athens.

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Save Shopping Steps
Look in the advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor and you will find many helpful hints to save shopping steps.

Photos courtesy of Christie's, Geneva

Christie's European office recently held its first sale in Geneva. This superb Chinoiserie tureen, cover, and stand fetched 120,000 Swiss francs. The tureen and stand have blue crossed-swords marks on them. The collection was sold on behalf of the head of a European royal family.

Fine-art auction

By John FitzMaurice Mills

Geneva

Earlier this month the London firm of fine-art auctioneers, Christie's, held their first sale in Geneva by their European office. At the Hotel Richemond was sold a collection of early Meissen porcelain on behalf of the head of a European royal family. The collection is considered to be the most important of its kind to be auctioned since the Johanneum sale in Berlin in 1920, and was completely unrecorded and unresearched until examined recently by Christie's. A large part of this collection descends through his family to the present owner from the collection formed by Augustus the Strong, Elector of Saxony and King of Poland (1670-1733). It was this monarch who provided the patronage and the encouragement for the production of the first porcelains by Johann Friedrich Böttger at Meissen, Germany, near Dresden, that houses the electoral court.

Augustus the Strong spent a huge fortune on amassing a superb collection of fine Oriental porcelain. He built an exotic showroom called the Japanese Palace and set the finest artists and craftsmen to work making exact copies from his collection. He also lent pieces to the factory, to inspire them to create fresh models as delicate and rich in decoration as the originals. The 164 lots in the sale showed an unrivaled history of the development of Meissen between 1715 and 1740.

Outstanding among the early pieces were a pair of extremely rare trumpet-shaped vases 20 inches high and decorated in underglaze blue. From the same period came two pairs of double gourd vases of the same size, which are the earliest hard paste faithful copies of Chinese blue and white porcelain ever to be manufactured in Europe. One of the most important pieces was a large yellow ground dish, 15 inches in diameter, and painted by J. G. Herold.

Quotation for today

No man is free who is not master of himself.—EPICTETUS

China service

An early traveling tea and coffee service with an 18th-century fitted kingwood case sold for 11,000 Swiss francs in Geneva.

Royal ware

An all-pink kitchen

Kent, Ohio

Before the color pink came into its own, I wanted an all-pink kitchen. My husband did not like pink. To him it was just a faded, washed-out red. So a pink kitchen, not to mention a pink refrigerator, were things he could happily live without—at that time!

If someone had not given us the world's most delicious frozen-pie recipe, he probably would not have thought of buying even a white refrigerator.

We made the pie and poured the delectable mixture into a nine-inch pie plate, then discovered that size nine would not adjust to the geometrical restrictions of our old refrigerator. Our kind neighbor insisted on reserving space in her freezer for our pies.

One day as our two daughters each were carrying a pie to the neighbor's for quick freezing, my husband watched with disapproval.

Soon we were all on our way to buy a new refrigerator. Just as we were ready to order a certain white model, the salesman showed us a special pink order the store was about to deliver, the most beautiful one we had ever seen, the kind that has "everything." So we ordered a pink one, but a far less expensive model than the one that had "everything."

* * *

The next morning our old refrigerator was moved into the "back parlor" of our century-old house. On the day the new refrigerator was to be delivered, my daughters and I shopped some more for the heart of the home.

When we returned we rushed to see our new refrigerator. Instead we saw a message: "They've called Dayton, Cleveland, Toledo. No pink till next year!"

The next day we searched for one in another city in vain. On the way home we found an appliance store. As we entered we heard the owner say to departing customers, "Sorry I can't get you a yellow one; I can't even get a pink refrigerator."

The girls and I started to leave, but my husband was undaunted. He asked the dealer his advice about painting a white refrigerator pink. The man stared at him as if he had asked his opinion of gilding a lily. However, he seemed impressed with my husband's determination and said, "I have contacts in Buffalo, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh. I'll call them first thing in the morning."

* * *

The next day he called to say there was no pink refrigerator to be had in Cleveland or Buffalo, but the warehouse manager in Pittsburgh had located one in a nearby town. "A woman will decide today if she wants a pink or yellow one." Later the man called to tell us she had chosen pink, and we could not blame her!

Our friends did not understand why we couldn't be satisfied with a white refrigerator. We did not try to explain. They showered us with pink kitchen gifts from aprons to a copy of "Pinkie," the painting by Lawrence.

One friend brought a frame from her attic, the kind used to contain such sentiments as "Home Sweet Home." "Paint it pink," she said, "and put 'Home Pink Home' in it." I painted the frame pink, printed "Bless This House" in it, and painted pink roses and doves around the lettering.

Yet as the days went by with no prospect of a pink refrigerator, I lost so much interest in our forlorn-looking kitchen that our work toward a completed pink kitchen came to a standstill.

* * *

One night my husband tripped over a new upheaval in the linoleum.

"I thought you believed that a great percent of accomplishment is having an attitude of active expectancy," he said tersely.

During that evening when my family was out, I remembered his remark. I got out the buckets, mop, and pink liquid soap, and gave the floor a thorough cleaning. With all the new things I had been hoarding I dressed up the kitchen.

The next morning my family noticed with delight the transformed "Cinderella" kitchen. Otherwise there was nothing to indicate the day would be different from any other until late that evening when the telephone rang. A voice as familiar as an old friend's asked, "Think I'd forgotten you folks?"

"We hoped not," I said fervently.

"I've just had a call from a Cleveland warehouse," he said. "They have a pink one still crated, been holding it for a family who decided tonight they want another color. It's the model that has everything, but because it's so near the end of the season it will cost you only a few dollars more." I did not need my family's prompting to answer "yes" to his question, "Shall I have my men deliver it tomorrow?"

Early next morning the girls and their father were moving things out of our old refrigerator. I was making two 10-inch lemon pies, one for us and one for our neighbor. As I started to cut the lemons one of the girls held up a can. "Why don't we use this pink lemonade for the pies instead of lemon juice?" she asked.

"Indeed, yes!" said her father. "We can't put a yellow pie in our new pink refrigerator."

When the men rolled the glamorous masterpiece toward the kitchen, it was a pink-letter day at our house.

Louisa Velnett Palmer

FAMILY FEATURES

Choice pieces

Two early Böttger figures were also auctioned by Christie's. They were sold separately.

About camera batteries

Weekly camera column

Some people buy modern automatic cameras and do not know they contain hidden batteries which need periodic attention and eventual replacement. They recall the days when batteries were needed only to fire flashbulbs.

There have been revolutionary advances in batteries in recent years. They're smaller and more efficient while taking on more jobs in camera automation.

With photo fans headed for vacation trips, some thoughts about our cameras' hidden "power plants" are timely. After consultation with a specialist, Glenn Cruze, application engineer with Mallory Battery Co., here are some facts and suggestions.

There are three basic reasons for batteries in cameras today: to activate "electric eyes" for proper exposures; to fire flashes when lighting is inadequate; to run motors which drive films and power zooms.

Purchasers of new camera outfits ought to install the batteries themselves—as some kits provide. It makes the camera user aware of the power source and how to replace it when the time comes. Whenever a fresh battery is needed, the camera should be brought along to assure proper replacement and proper positioning.

The "electric eyes" of some cameras are turned on by a knob or lever. To minimize battery drain, cover the lens between pictures and turn the power off when through.

There are three basic types of batteries for cameras: zinc-carbon, alkaline, and mercury.

Zinc-carbon dry cells are lowest in price but contain least energy, therefore will be replaced soonest, are affected most by temperature changes, have the least satisfactory shelf life.

Alkaline batteries were designed for photography's special needs. They store about three times the energy, have a shelf life of about two years with little change in power, and provide more uniform power over longer periods of time. They cost more, of course.

Mercury batteries are highest in cost but smallest in size and weight, pack the most power, and last longest.

The sealed mercury battery was invented in wartime by a remarkable independent inventor, Dr. Sam Ruben of New Rochelle, N.Y. Produced for the U.S. Army for communications equipment, it was insensitive to temperature and humidity, maintained full voltage strength throughout its life, had years of shelf life, and operated four times longer than conventional batteries. After World War II, its manufacturer, Mallory, found ingenious applications for the tiny batteries.

However, batteries being batteries, deposits accumulate on contact points in time which interfere with or prevent proper electrical contact. It's the most frequent cause of flash failures.

Zinc-carbon batteries can coat or corrode contacts. Alkaline batteries sometimes give off a gas that causes an insulating deposit to coat the contacts. It is helpful to periodically rub battery and electrical contacts with a rough, damp cloth or with the eraser end of a pencil to maintain good electrical contact.

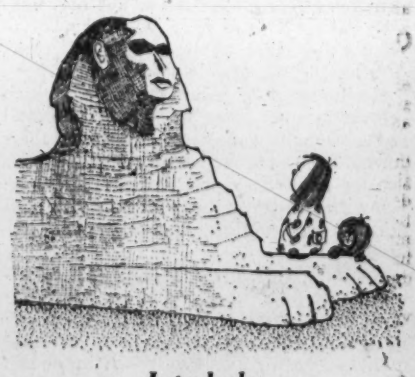
Never moisten the base of a flashbulb or flashcube before placing it in a socket. Moisture in the presence of two different metals and a flow of electricity can lead to corrosion.

Since batteries have unpredictable expiration dates, it's wise to keep a fresh supply of all batteries handy, especially if you're vacation bound or about to photograph a once-in-a-lifetime event.

Irving Desfor
Associated Press

Honeybee

By Ferol Austen



Interlude

I ran into a sphinx one day
At the end of a hot, dry walk.
He was so affable and I
Enjoyed our silent talk.

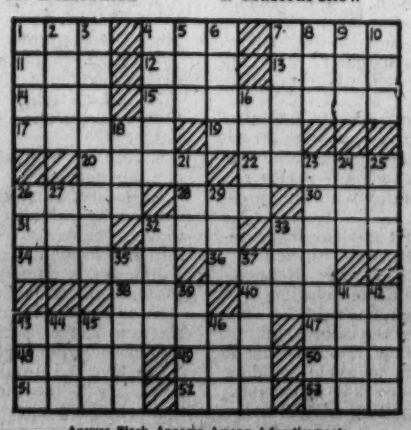
Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Uppermost
4. Cape
7. Kaolin
11. British country festival
12. Flightless bird
13. Impersonation
14. Mendacity
15. Food
17. Horn
19. Tint
20. Stead
22. Sudden outburst
26. Decorticate
28. Convened
30. Fictitious legal name
31. Alternatives
32. Through
33. Partly open
34. Discrimination
36. Bill of fare
38. Italian daybreeze
40. Important
43. Dire
47. Past
48. Herring sauce
49. Musical perception
50. Religieuse
51. Crux
52. Desiccated
53. Label

Down

1. Baby powder
2. Hodgepodge
3. Unequaled
4. Musical show
5. French friend
6. Of that kind
7. Unkind
8. African worm
9. Everybody
10. I do
16. Cluster
18. Nothing
21. Handle
23. Army staff officer
24. Kiwi
25. Ever: poetic
26. Caldron
27. Generation
29. Projection
32. Persian fairy
33. Black cuckoo
35. Flambeau
37. All
39. Retired
41. Huge toad
42. Lengthy
43. Spigot
44. Man's name
45. Prepare flax
46. Malay gibbon



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A verse for today...

Behold I have received commandment to bless: and he hath blessed; and I cannot reverse it.

—NUM. 23:20

Tubby

BY GUERNSEY LE PELLEY

SUSIE ... WHY ARE YOU GOING AROUND WITH THAT FIXED GRIN ON YOUR FACE?
I ALWAYS TRY TO LOOK BRIGHT ON A CLOUDY DAY...
DO YOU TRY TO LOOK GLOOMY ON A SUNNY DAY?
TUBBY ALWAYS MANAGES TO CONFUSE THE ISSUE

Editorials

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Commentary

Tuesday, July 16, 1968

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Bigness

A while ago this writer needed new helves set in an ax and a woodsman's maul, and took them to an old craftsman's one-room workshop in a tiny country town. As he walked away down the still, sandy path, he felt the longing tens of millions feel for a world that is slower, quieter, smaller and less standardized.

According to one current of contemporary thought, it is a kindred feeling which lies behind today's youthful revolt against the present state of things. In the words of Anthony Hartley, former editorial writer for The Economist of London, the student revolt from Berkeley to Berlin is "against the very nature of advanced industrial society," particularly against the big corporation and the large administrative unit.

Yet, the hard truth of the matter is that neither sentimental longing nor bitter anger will be able to cut the size or the importance of either the great business behemoths or the vast administrative organs. The dislikes of "hippies" and "squares" alike on this topic are fruitless.

What is still inadequately realized is that such bigness is the modern world. The world today could not conceivably do the things which the unhappy students demand (feed, clothe, and house the poor; provide interesting work for all; develop satisfying facilities for constructive leisure; ensure peace and prosperity) without that bigness which sometimes seems as though it would smother us all. In a world as complicated, as demanding, as populous as today's, only the highest degree of organization, planning, rationalization can hope to fulfill men's endless physical needs. And no one has yet found a practical way to have such organization without size.

This does not mean that all size is good. Some of it is merely weedlike proliferation. Some comes from a too easy surrender on men's part of tasks which could be better handled individually. Where size is merely the result of the heedless or uncontrolled operation of "Parkinson's Law," it can and should be both guarded against and cut back.

But, as has so often been said, the true control of bigness is not in reducing the big but in learning to live with it harmoniously. To paraphrase our Master's words about the Sabbath: man is not made for the machine or the corporation, the machine and the corporation are made for man. The answer does not lie in seeking to return to a mode of life which once prevailed (and which, in any case, is unrevivable) but in finding a means of adapting the virtues of a simpler age to today's complex existence. In fact, the very efficiency of bigness can help us do this.

Parallels

There is a strange irony in now seeing Britons having to face the bogey of racial prejudice which has been so long with their cousins in North America. Perhaps it is a test which all men have to face sooner or later. A quarter of a century ago, few Britons would have believed it possible that by the 1960's there would be on their doorstep the same dilemma that had so long beset the United States. What brought it so close to home was the wave of immigration into Britain since the end of World War II of blacks from the Caribbean and (interestingly, perhaps more frustratingly) browns from India and Pakistan. There are now over a million of them in Britain — where there were virtually none before.

This stirring of a once calmly homogeneous society has caused the acerbities of racism to come to the surface. And Parliament has found itself for the first time in its history dealing with race relations legislation. It has had before it in recent weeks a bill whose general outline would be familiar to Americans: it outlaws discrimination on racial grounds in housing, jobs, etc. What would also be familiar to Americans is the line taken by many opposing the bill: professions of dismay at legislating away freedom of choice from the employer or the property-owner, and at the "folly" of trying to legislate mores.

Both main parties in Britain have their last-ditch resisters on this issue. In the Labour Party (or generally associated with it) are the old-fashioned trade unionists who — far from espousing the cause of nonwhites — downed tools in London docks to demonstrate outside Parliament. Within the Conservative Party, indeed on its parliamentary benches, are the Tory knights who have their parallel in some of the gentlemanly Southern members of the United States Congress.

Indeed, the Conservative Party has someone challenging its national leadership on race just as former Gov. George Wallace of Alabama so challenges the national leadership of the Democratic Party in the United States. He is Enoch Powell, a sometime Conservative Minister. Mr. Powell had 44 sympathizers who felt strongly enough on race to defy Conservative Party leader Edward Heath and vote against the race relations bill last week. Mr. Heath had hoped outwardly to maintain party unity by getting all Conservatives to abstain.

Perhaps Mr. Heath should compare notes with Democratic Party leaders in the United States on how to hold a party together. On second thoughts, though, some might say that perhaps he should not.

The potent black box

The impact of television, with its "instant history" and immediate visual conclusions, needs constant and careful analysis. As Marshall McLuhan and others have made clear, a generation tutored by television is growing up, to whom local and world issues have been brought home vividly, persuasively — and sometimes one-sidedly or superficially.

The viewer thinks he has got it all, when he has perhaps got only part of the story.

This is quite beside the accusation that violence on television encourages violence in the streets. Nor are we here concerned with charges that the presence of television cameras at a demonstration has occasionally turned it into riot. Networks try to have rigid rules against "staging" news or allowing cameras to affect events.

Nor do we here debate the impact which television may have on the presidential conventions — it may have improved their format. Nor shall we here discuss the modern techniques for promoting a candidate, not with full-dress speeches but with one-minute commercials, the way merchandise is sold.

No, the truly central issue, of vast meaning to the apprehensions of an entire nation, is the kind of impression which an individual gains concerning his environment — local or worldwide — if he or she relies almost entirely on television. Is it a true image? Is it a better and more relevant image than if TV had not been invented and the person had to rely on books, magazines, newspapers? Is it an image of half truths or is it firmly rounded and fully packed?

Suppose one views a TV documentary on Vietnam which centers, as did a foreign program, on General Ky, in black garb and flourishing a pistol as he is being interrogated — and on the plight of refugees — with no statement of American aims, no filming of Viet Cong atrocities. What kind of opinion does such a documentary build?

Again, suppose a TV presentation of Britain's economic plight focused mainly on miniskirts and "swinging" London, with little presentation of the surging Midlands industrial output? What view of Britain emerges?

Does not this point up the tremendous responsibility television has, with its so-persuasive picture tube, to make sure that all sides of an issue are reported? The opportunity for angling is always at hand. The temptation to sensationalize, to secure the widest possible audience, is forever present. We believe the networks are becoming conscious of their responsibilities. We hope the viewers are equally prepared to avoid superficial conclusions.

Hero without ballyhoo

The knighting of Alec Rose, grocer-circumnavigator, befitted the tone of the entire adventure. It took place in a private ceremony attended only by Queen Elizabeth, Prince Philip, and Mr. and Mrs. Rose. How unlike the dockside spectacle of Sir Francis Chichester's knighting a year ago, witnessed by multitudes!

Understatement, and a winning humility, have given a unique grace to Sir Alec's triumph of enduring 320 days alone at sea on board a secondhand 37-foot boat. It is reported, for example, that when asked by the Queen if he had enjoyed the trip, he replied, "Yes, Ma'am, although it was very slow."

But the statement that will be remembered by many the longest was Sir Alec's reaction to the turnout of 200,000 cheering spectators as he entered his home harbor at Portsmouth, England, after his 28,500-mile voyage. After spending 25 minutes below deck freshening up so he would be more presentable, he said, "It makes one feel rather humble that everyone wants to congratulate you, when you know you have achieved nothing except what you set your mind to a long time ago."

That line made many a heart catch a moment. It made many think of voyages of their own that they have not yet set out on or concluded — a book to be written, perhaps, or a house of one's own. And it renewed the faith of many in the power of humble persistence toward a worthy goal.

'I brought you some white mice'

Le Pelley
The Christian Science Monitor

Verdict on Dr. Spock

State of the nations

By Joseph C. Harsch

Washington

It is a footnote to history to say that some believe that Dr. Benjamin Spock and his associates in the antidraft case have been sentenced to prison and fines in part for doing precisely what some officials of Hitler's Reich were hanged for not doing.

On October 16, 1946, 10 top German Nazis were hanged in the Nuremberg prison for war crimes. One of the four charges under which they and other codefendants were tried was that they had "waged aggressive war." This was construed as a "crime against the peace" (most were hanged for crimes against humanity; quite another matter where guilt was not controversial).

Under orders

The defense contended that these men had all acted under orders and that they could not have done a thing to prevent the war without defying the laws of their own government. A corollary of this argument was that to have defied their orders would have put them in the position of disobeying their own laws, even to the point of treason.

At the time of the Nuremberg trials many a Western legal expert was troubled by the conflicts of interest and law involved. Public opinion demanded a trial for war crimes. But not before in history had it been contended that a high military person carried on his shoulders a responsibility to be his own judge of the morality of his own country's decisions.

Among the 10 who went to the gallows in Nuremberg two, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel and Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl, were soldiers. By their standards they only did their duty. Many an American, British, and French soldier was profoundly disturbed by the idea that a soldier could be hanged for obeying orders.

Defying laws

Dr. Spock and his associates have been found guilty and sentenced to fines and prison terms for defying the laws of the United States. There is no serious challenge to the verdict under American law. These men unquestionably defied and violated the laws of the United States. They have been correctly found guilty under United States law in United States courts.

But in part their defense could be based on the arguments used by the American lawyers at Nuremberg to obtain convictions against the Nazi "war criminals." The contention against these men was that they should have defied the political leadership of their own country and exercised their duty as individuals to resist an immoral war.

Who is to decide whether a war is moral or immoral?

At Nuremberg it was the contention of the allies that the Nazi leaders were solely guilty for World War II. They were labeled as "war criminals" because they had launched an "aggressive war." They were tried, not under the laws of any of the allied states, but under international law which, in this case, was coined for the purpose.

Divided opinion

Dr. Spock and his associates defied United States law on the ground that they had a higher moral responsibility. In effect, they appealed to the arguments used in the Nuremberg trials that there is indeed a higher law. They felt it their duty to resist a war which they believed to be aggressive and immoral.

International law as applied at Nuremberg is in conflict with national law as applied in the Spock trial. The arguments used at Nuremberg would acquit Dr. Spock. The arguments used against Dr. Spock would have saved the necks of the soldiers who were hanged at Nuremberg, not, of course, of those whose crimes included the gas chambers.

It is interesting to note that at the time of the Nuremberg verdict opinion was divided. Among those approving were the London Times, the New York Times, the New York Daily News and The Christian Science Monitor. The Chicago Tribune dissented, claiming that Russia, Britain, France, and the United States "were all guilty of crimes against the peace." And Sen. Robert A. Taft called the verdict "an outrage against justice."

LBJ — the long view

Point of view

By Roscoe Drummond

Washington

Historians almost certainly will reject his war-opponents' view of President Johnson.

As the record is now developing, their verdict will far more likely refer to "Lyndon the Peacemaker" than to "Lyndon the Warmaker."

The President is beginning to get results in his patient and persistent efforts to reduce the strains of the cold war, to bring the Soviet Union and the United States into a closer working relationship on behalf of peace, and to stand against Communist expansion-by-force in Southeast Asia.

This doesn't mean that a secure and comfortable peace is within easy reach. There will be roadblocks and uncertainties and disappointments along the way.

But it does mean that a more peaceful world is now more nearly within sight, and that meaningful steps are being taken by Russia and the United States largely through Mr. Johnson's undeterred initiative.

Some domestic critics have disdained and belittled his efforts to further the cause of peace in order to portray him as an eager ally of war. Pacifists have yelled "murderer" at the President and demonstrators have spat out their chants of "LBJ, LBJ, how many kids have you killed today?"

But in the longer view of history these purposeful smears will recede into the background and a clearer image of what the President has been doing on behalf of peace will emerge.

It is already beginning to emerge, not because reporters are writing about it or people are thinking about it, but because actions which Johnson has been nurturing for a long time are now taking shape. Singly, they are useful; together, they constitute a promising agenda of accomplishment—and hope.

Only as one puts these events into perspective on a single canvas does the President's larger role as peacemaker come into view. In sum, it seems to me a pretty impressive record, especially with the prospect of more to come:

1. United States-Soviet nuclear disarmament talks to begin in earnest "in the nearest future." Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy all tried and Moscow said no. Johnson kept on trying and now Kosygin has said, let's begin. Johnson sought the Glassboro summit meeting and stressed how much better it would be for both lands to avoid building costly antiballistic missiles than to escalate the arms race without getting one jot more of security. Later Johnson initiated an exchange of letters with the Soviet Premier on the subject. Kosygin demurred, but has now agreed.

2. The nonproliferation treaty is now signed by enough nations to bring it into force. Johnson kept at it during all the time the Soviets were saying no, no, no. It is now reality.

3. The Johnson administration negotiated the first United States-Soviet consular treaty since the Communists came to power.

4. And a treaty to bar weapons of mass destruction in outer space.

5. And a treaty providing Soviet-United States cooperation in the rescue of astronauts.

6. And the beginning of New York-to-Moscow air service.

There can be no doubt that the President worked coolly and capably with the Soviets to keep the Arab-Israeli war from exploding into world conflict.

Johnson is doing everything to keep the Vietnam peace talks going in Paris.

He is seeking to expand trade with those Eastern European nations which want to reduce their dependence upon Russia.

I believe the time will come when Lyndon Johnson will look more like a Man of Peace than anything else.

Our readers write

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

Human opinions

To The Christian Science Monitor:

It is interesting to note that in the "Letters to the editor," one correspondent will accuse the Monitor of being pro-Nixon, while another avers that the paper is pro-Rockefeller; another says the Monitor is pro-Israel, another that it is pro-Arab, and on it goes, with each writer seeing it differently, it seems.

But doesn't this wide diversity of human opinions tell us something? Doesn't it show how very foolish and ludicrous it is to rely solely on humanly derived opinions rather than look to a higher intelligence for the right answer?

I am persuaded that none of us should be so adamant, so rigid in our human opinions or positions that our thought is not open, and that these opinions are not amenable to change if a better and juster solution is pointed out. Adamancy would rob our thinking of the essential ingredient of objectivity, without which our decisions are of no practical value.

But I'm sure that even those who seem to disagree vehemently with what they consider the "Monitor's position," will rally together in gratitude to this fine newspaper on at least one score: how wonderful it is to read local and international events without being assailed by sensationalism, needless violence, etc.

Los Angeles — **William W. Blanks**

Firearms

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Congratulations on your strong editorial position, "Register every last firearm." Whether or not it is possible to register every gun in America, whether or not it is possible to stop all crime with firearms, we must do all we can toward those ends on behalf of individual freedom from death or fear of death by bullet.

Washington — **Russell D. Butcher**

Animal lovers

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The recent Monitor containing Captain Murray's article "All in a day's work" has just reached me, in which he writes of the cruelty meted out to animals during their training to be performers.

One way in which animal lovers can help stop this appalling scandal is to boycott such performances. I took my stand in this way 30 years ago, and many have done so. But there are vast numbers who, possibly in ignorance, aggravate and even perpetuate this evil, by paying monies to see animals perform. Often animal lovers will do so, not realizing what they are supporting.

If teachers and parents the world over will explain to children why they are not being taken to the circus, the children will doubtless settle for an alternate treat. In this way the demand will lessen, and when the cruel trainers find there is not big money to be made, their interest will flag, and the animals will have a rosier future.

Palma Nova, Majorca — **F. Mabel L. Bone**

A student's view

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I wish to disagree with some of the opinions expressed in your recent editorial "Columbia University next fall." I have no personal knowledge of the recent events at Columbia. I know only what has been presented to me by the various media. But I do know the situation. As a student senator at Indiana University, I am familiar with the deaf ear which the administration turns to students.

You assume that because the expelled students have refused to accept expulsion and will return in the fall, they will again disrupt the university. Perhaps they will. But perhaps they object to being thrown out of a community which they have honestly and dramatically tried to change. Perhaps they refuse to let the administration return to the old system by exiling the opposition.

Gary, Ind. — **Marc A. Kaplan**